The Bombay Gazette,

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WHISKEY ....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	,,	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.

CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.

BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities. Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Earl of Balcarras.*

The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Claret in quarts, Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

N. B.—The above Wines also to be had at Mhow at Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.
JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS.
Mess Agents, No. 1, Medow Street.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ....BlackCapsule...	35
	,, Pts............... ,, ,, ...	18
	No. 2 ....Blue ,, ...	30
	,, Pts..................... ,, ,, ...	16
	No. 3 ....Yello ,, ...	26
	,, Pts..................... ,, ,, ...	14
	No. 4 ....Green ,, ...	22
	,, Pts..................... ,, ,, ...	12
	Medoc ....Red ,, ...	17
	,, Pts..................... ,, ,, ...	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co..................................	38
	,, ,, per 2 dozen Pts...................	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts..........................	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts..........................	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts..........................	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts..........................	32
	Braumberger	35
	Rudesheimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
Port	Black Seal	28
	,, ...Pts...	14
	Red Seal	22
	,, ...Pts...	12
Sherry	Amontillado ....Black Seal...	32
	Pale Amoroso ....,, ,, ...	30
	Pale ....Brown ,, ...	25
	Light Golden ....Green ,, ...	28
	Pale ....Yellow ,, ...	22
	Pale ....White ,, ...	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
,, ,, ,, (Yellow ,,)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown.................................in Glass Bottles...	42
	,, ...,, Pts.....	21
	White...................................,, Bottles...	42
	,, ...,, Pts.....	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
,,	,, ...Pts...	21
Cherry Brandy	....	30
,,	,, ...Pts...	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

Entertaining Books for Young Children.

UNTEARABLE MOVEABLE TOY BOOKS,
Each Rs. 1-8.

Book of Dissolving Scenes.
History of Tommy Trot.
Book of Dissolving Views.
How Ned Nimble built his Cottage.
Royal Punch and Judy.
Popular Performance of Galante Shew.
Blondin's Astounding exploits,

UNTEARABLE BOOKS.
Coloured Pictures each Twelve annas.

Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
The Babes in the Wood.
About Pet Birds.
The Three Bears.
Little Man and Little Maid.
Old Mother Hubbard.
Little Bo Peep.
Old Mother Goose.
The Cat and the Mouse.
Ugly Duck.
Story of Jenny Wren.
Wedding of Cock Robin.
Death of Cock Robin.
The House that Jack built.
Old Woman and her pig.
Stories of Sea and Ships.
Birds of the Air.
In door and Out door objects.
Book of Fables.
Child's own Primer.
Child's own Reading book.
Nursery Rhymes.
Picture Alphabet.
Picture Primer.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Memorial Fund—His Late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

RESOLUTIONS, PUBLIC MEETING, JANUARY 14TH, 1862. *Moved by* The Lord Bishop of London. *Seconded by* Colonel Wilson.—That this Meeting deeply deploring the irreparable loss the country has sustained by the lamented death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, whose powerful and well-regulated mind and great abilities have for more than twenty years been unceasingly devoted to improving the condition of the humbler classes and to the development and extension of Science and Art, and to the judicious education and training of the Royal Family, is of opinion that a lasting Memorial should be erected commemorative of his many virtues, and expressive of the gratitude of the people.

Moved by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. *Seconded by* Western Wood, Esq., M.P.—That the Memorial recommended should be of a monumental and national character, and that its design and mode of execution be approved by Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen.

Moved by Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P. *Seconded by* the Hon. George Denman, M.P.—That Committees throughout the United Kingdom be formed to raise subscriptions to the proposed Memorial, and that *all* Her Majesty's subjects be invited to subscribe.

Moved by Harvey Lewis, Esq., M.P. *Seconded by* P. Le Neve Foster, Esq.—That a Committee be formed, consisting of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, to carry into effect the foregoing Resolutions, with power to add to their number, and that the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor be President of the same, and Treasurer of the Fund.

President.

The Right Honourable William Cubitt, LORD MAYOR.

Committee.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.
The Right Hon. the Marquis of Breadalbane, K. T.
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Stratford De Redcliffe, G. C. B.
The Earl of Coventry.
Lord Elcho, M.P.
Lord G. Gordon Lennox, M.P.
Right Hon. J. S. Wertley.
Hon. G. Denman, M.P.
Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.
Sir Edmond Antrobus, Bart.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.
Sir Roderick I. Murchison. F.R.S.
Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.
Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., M.P.
Sir Thomas Phillips, F.G.S.
Sir James Tyler.
Sir Charles Fox.
The Very Rev. Dr. Milman, Dean of St. Paul's.
The Very Rev. the Archdeacon of London,
Baron L. De Rothschild, M.P.
Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.
Mr. Alderman Wilson.
Sir Jas. Duke, Bart, M.P., Ald.
Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P.
Sir F. G. Moon, Bart., Ald.
Mr. Alderman Solomons, M.P.
Mr. Alderman Finnis.
Mr. Alderman Rose.
Mr. Alderman Lawrence.
Mr. Alderman Hale.
Mr. Alderman Phillips.
Mr. Alderman Gabriel.
Mr. Alderman Mechi.
Mr. Alderman Abbiss.
Mr. Alderman J. C. Lawrence.
Mr. Alderman Dakin.
Mr. Alderman Besley.
C. J. Cockerell, Esq. }
W. H. Twentyman, Esq. } Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.
John Alger, Esq., F.G.S.
N. Alexander, Esq.
W. Angerstein, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Bearing, Esq. M.P.
Joshua Bates, Esq., M.P.
W. H. Bodkin, Esq.
Rev. W. Brock.
C. S. Butler, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Causton, Esq.
Thos. Chambers, Esq., Common Serjeant.
Harry Chester, Esq.
Henry Cole, Esq., C.B.
R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P.
A. A. Croll, Esq.
George Cubitt, Esq., M.P.
W. Dent, Esq.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart.
John Dillon, Esq.
John Doyle, Esq.
William Dyce, Esq., R.A.
J. Griffith Frith, Esq.
P. Le Neve Foster, Esq.
R. N. Fowler, Esq.
Mr. Deputy Fry.
Henry Ghinn, Esq.
Rev. Michael Gibbs, M.A.
W. Gilpin, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George G. Glyn, Esq. M.P.
G. Godwin, Esq., F.R.S.
P. Graham, Esq.
S. Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of London.
Captain W. H. Hall, R. N.
Robert Hanbury, Esq., M.P.
Thomson Hankey, Esq., M.P.
William Hartridge, Esq.
Charles Hill, Esq.
W. Howes, Esq.
William Humphrey, Esq.
Harvey Lewis, Esq., M.P.
S. P. Low, Esq.
J. C. Macdonald, Esq.
Edward Marjoribanks, Esq.
Charles Mills, Esq.
G. Moffatt, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Morley, Esq.
W. Murray, Esq., M.P.
J. A. Nicholay, Esq.
J. T. Norris, Esq., M.P.
Mr. Deputy Obbard.
R. N. Philipps, Esq.
Henry Roberts, Esq.
Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
S. G. Smith, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Somes, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Sopwith, Esq.
James Spicer, Esq.
W. Spottiswoode, Esq.
Colonel W. H. Sykes, M.P.
William Tite, Esq., M.P.
R. Westmacott, Esq. R. A. F.R.S.
Charles White, Esq.
W. Foster White, Esq.
Thomas Winkworth, Esq.
Western Wood, Esq., M.P
John Wood, Esq.

With power to add to their Number.

MICHAEL GIBBS, }
S. R. GOODMAN, } *Hon. Secs.*
S. BROWN, }

Moved by the Earl of Coventry, *Seconded by* Samuel Morley, Esq.—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor for convening and presiding over the same.

The Bombay Branches of the Agra and United Service Bank Limited and of the Oriental Bank Corporation are authorised to receive subscriptions to the above fund.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

MESS, ARMY AND GENERAL AGENTS, No. 1 Church Gate Street. The Undersigned are now prepared to execute unlimited orders for—

Tennant's Beer and Porter.
Allsopp's India Pale Ale.
Salt & Co.'s Beer, Marzetti's Beer.
Burton Brewery Ale.

N. B.—The above in Quarts and Pints.

Dinner Sherry, Superior Sherries.
Port and Ginger Wines.
Jacquesson & Co.'s Champagne.
Best Old Tom, Gin and Whiskey.
Brandies of various prices and qualities.
Cherry Brandy and Curacoa.
Claret, Hock, Moselle.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS.

Gillon & Co.'s Jams and Jellies.
Hams and Cheeses.
Oilman's Stores generally.
Teas, Sugar, Coffee of approved quality.
China and Indian Preserves.

DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.

Extra superfine large Satin Post for mercantile correspondence, Cream and Blue laid all insides ruled.
Extra large mercantile Note Ruled.
Cream and Blue Wove large and Extra large Foreign Note, Envelope attached.
Water lined Overland Post and Note.
Royal Letter Paper, various colours.
Blue laid Ivory Note.
Thick Cream laid Ivory Note.
Castle Double Thick Note.
Black bordered Note and other Paper.
Windsor Court Letter and Note Paper.
Letter and Note Paper for Inland Postage.
Envelopes of all kinds and sizes.
Official Envelopes, cloth lined and plain Playing Cards.
Blank Memo. and account Books.
Steel Pens, Quills and Quill Pens.
Indian Rubber, Black lead Pencils.
Japan, Red and Blue Inks.

N. B.—Every requisite kept in stock.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

Chemicals, Apparatus.
Albumenized Paper.
Albumenized Paper for Stereoscopic Pictures.
Stereoscopes and Pictures.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano Fortes, and all Wooden Instruments.
Kohler's Brass Instruments for Military Bands.
Clarinet and Bassoon Reed.
Extras for all Instruments.
Violin and Violincello strings.
Guitar Strings.
Military Bag Pipes.
Chanter and Drone Reeds for Bag Pipes.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Silver Lace for Cavalry Regiments.
Chubb's Boxes and Locks.
China Matting.
Tucker's Argand Lamps.
Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.
And other articles too numerous to mention.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Manoel Arkin, Senior, Manoel Arkin, Junior, and Felix Arkin, respectively, Portuguese Inhabitants of Bombay, have contracted to sell all that Piece or Parcel of Ground, with a Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in an Oart called Zarbatta at Dady Sett Agiary Lane Street, outside the Fort Walls of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 87, which said Piece of Land containing by admeasurement 335-3/9 Square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the North by the Agiary Public Street, on the South by the House of Hargovan Dasy and a passage, on the East by the House of Gaspar de Silva, and on the West by the House of M. de Costa; all persons having any claims thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me as the Solicitor for the purchasers, at my Office, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims. Dated this 18th day of March 1862.

CHARLES LEGGETT,
Purchasers' Solicitor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Jairbaee daughter of Parsee Rustomjee Tamooljee, and wife of Parsee Heerjeebhai Rustomjee Patell has contracted to sell to Abdool Hoossain Habtoolla, all that Dwelling-house and vacant Ground, standing on the Fazendaree Ground of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhai Baronet, situate lying and being at Shaik Ally Jungeerkar Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, bounded on or towards the east by the said Shaik Ally Jungeerker Street, on or towards the west by a passage between the premises herein described, and the house of Rustamjee Merwanjee Billeemorewalla on or towards the North by the house of Hora Goolam Hossain Furjoola and on or towards the South by the house of Dadabhai Hormusjee Camma and which said House and vacant ground with the appertenances contain by admeasurement (105 7/9) one hundred and five square yards and seven ninths of another square yard. All persons therefore interested in or having any claim or demand upon the said property by way of inheritance mortgage or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 16, Apollo street within fourteen days from the date hereof after which time the sale will be completed and all such claims will be deemed to have been waived. Dated this 18th day of March 1862.

C. TYABJEE.
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

EXCHANGE RESTAURANT.

GENTLEMEN boarding at this Hotel can be provided with a first rate table and a separate bedroom. Terms Rupees 90 per month.

*** A good Billiard Table Beer and Wines of the first quality.

Church Gate Street.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS from Geneva, 3, Meadow Street, Bombay. Fine Assortment of Gold and Silver Watches for ladies and gentlemen, beautiful Selection of Jewellery, finest Guinea Gold. Musical Boxes and Clocks. Spectacles and Opera Glass.

Repairing carefully attended to at reasonable terms.

MRS. HERN,

BEGS to intimate that she has received per last Mail a fresh supply of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of

Ladies' Handsome Crinoline Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.
Made up Bonnets.
Infants and Children's Hats in all the new shapes.
Ladies' New Tivoli Hats in Black and Mixed Straws.
Black Ostrich Feathers with colored Tips.
White ditto ditto.
INVISIBLE HAIR NETS.
Scarboro' Rolls and Frizettees.
THE NEW SCARLET DIAMOND SKELETON SKIRTS.
Empress and Duchess Corsets.
GARIBALDI SHIRTS.
Superior Black and White Tulle Falls.
Pearl and Velvet Head-dresses.
A variety of new Shawls.
Black and White Silks.
Spotted and Plain extra fine White Muslins, &c. &c.

No. 2, Medow Street, 14th March 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has much pleasure in informing his numerous Customers that he has received by the last Overland Mail, the undermentioned Articles being of the best and latest fashions—an early call is solicited; the following are some of the articles received:—Ladies' White Silk and Crinoline trimmed Bonnetts, Black Straw Hats, Trimmed, Buck Skin Gloves, Drab and White Gauntlets, Black Spanish Mantles, Black Silk Braid and Schinille hair Netts, Hair Rolls and Freggetts, White Cashmere Bernown trimmed with Tassells, Rich Glace Silk Mantles, best French Colored Muslin for Dresses, Gird White Cotton Stockings, Infant White Cashmere Embroidered Cloaks and Hoods, Black Nitting Silk, White and Colored Berlin Wool and numerous other articles.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR HAMS AND CHEESE just received ex *Clifton Belle*. Price 12 annas a Pound to meet speedy sale. Apply to Dossabhoy & Byramjee & Co.,—Terms Cash.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*.

		Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots...........	14 p. pair.
,,	French Calf do.	13 ,, ,,
,,	or Lace Brown Leather do......	13 ,, ,,
Lace	Patent Shoes	9 ,, ,,

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

SELLING OFF.

IN announcing their intention of giving up business in a short time, Messrs. R. Peat & Co. beg respectfully to thank those Gentlemen, who have kindly honoured them with their custom during the past 14 years, and to solicit a continuance of that patronage during the time that the business will be carried on in Bombay.

R. P. & Co. find themselves compelled to give this notice, in order to collect without loss the large amount of outstation accounts, which are due to them and also to enable them to sell off their large and valuable stock.

They beg therefore to give notice to their patrons and the Bombay public generally, that in future their business will be, as far as possible for

CASH ONLY.

A considerable reduction will be made in the prices of their present stock, and on all ready money transactions Discount will be allowed. Town accounts will in future be sent quarterly, subject to 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

No notice can be taken of Outstation orders unless accompanied by a remittance.

On hand,

A few "Peat's Saddles," very choice.
London-made Saddles from Rs. 35 upwards.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bridles, fancy and plain.
A large and varied selection of Ladies and Gentlemen's Whips, gold, silver and plain mounts.
Plated, steel, brass and German silver Spurs.
Horse Clothing, Knee-caps, Brushes and other stable requisites.
Double and Single Harness of every description.
Harness blacking and jet, Compo, Boot top, powder paste and liquid, Waterproof and patent Varnish, of superior quality just received.
Railway Wrappers, Gaiters, Knickerbockers, Walking Sticks, Waist Belts, Military equipments of every kind, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY will be carried on as usual.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice.

A large assortment always on hand.

Just received per Mail Steamer.

Patent Whip Sockets.
Rein Holders.
Regulation gilt Bosses, &c. for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Staff Corps and Infantry Mounted Officers.
Embroidered Stars and Crowns for Officers' Saddle cloths.

N. B.—A few serviceable strong Saddles, Rs. 35 Nett Cash.

PENS, INK, AND PAPER.

HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, beg to submit the following useful Articles of really good quality at the prices marked.

Ready made Quill Pens, cut with a Knife.

Good Quality, per bundle of 25 ....Rs.	1	0
Superior do. ,, ,, ...	1	4
Superfine do. ,, ,, ...	1	12

Best Russia Quills, specially prepared for India.

Good Quality, Extra, box containing 100	5	0
Superior do. ,, ,, ...	7	0
Superfine do. ,, ,, ...	9	0

The above are highly recommended; they are secured in boxes impervious to insect, and retain their properties in all climates, and are particularly adapted for gentlemen in camp or at out-stations.

Swan Quills.

(Very large barrels and altogether the largest sized Pens in use).

Superfine Extra (the very best procurable), bundle of 25	6	0

Crow Quills, best quality.

Exceedingly fine and small, adapted for Planning and Mapping, in bundles of 25	1	0

Improved Italian White Quill Pens,

Ready for use, and contained in richly illuminated and embossed boxes.

Good Quality, per box of 25	1	0
Superior do. ,, ,, ...	1	8
Superfine do ,, ,, ...	2	0
Superfine Extra, in rich fancy box of 25..............	2	8

BEST BLACK INK in white stone bottles of improved make, fitted with patent stoppers of cork and Gutta Percha, which are not required to be drawn but simply turned like a tap. Pints ten annas per bottle; Quarts, One Rupee per bottle.

BLUE BLACK INK.—This ink is the most indelible that can be made, and is specially adapted for valuable documents in this country. Pints, one Rupee per bottle; Quarts, one Rupee ten annas; small size No. 1, eight annas.

ULTRAMARINE BLUE INK, in quarts, pints, and small size; same prices as above (Blue Black.)

CARMINE INK.—This Ink is the finest of the red color, and is very brilliant and clear; same prices as above (Blue Black,) but in half size bottles.

RED INK, good Office Ink of the same quality as used in Her Majesty's Government Offices at home, in quarts, pints, and half pints, the same prices as above (Blue Black.)

COPYING INK, in quarts and pints only, Rs. 2-8 and 1-4.

POWDERS FOR MAKING INK; the extreme portability and perfect safety with which this composition can be supplied, has in many instances given it a preference over the liquid ink in bottles, the process of converting the powder into good ink is fully described in a printed paper with each box, which can be sent by Bhanghy Dak or even *post* to any part of India for two annas extra. Each box will be found to contan sufficient powder to make a pint of strong ink, by simply mixing that quantity of water with it. Price for one pint Powder of Black ink, four annas. Do. do. Red ink, six annas.

STATIONERY.

Superfine Note Paper.

Superfine Octavo or Medium sized, Thick, Cream tinted, Satin surface Note paper. Per packet of Five quires ....Rs.	2	0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above. Per box of 100.	1	4
Superfine Albert, or small sized, Thick, Cream tinted, Satin surface Note paper. Per packet of Five quires	1	12
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above. Per box of 100.	1	0
Superfine Queen's, or extra small sized, Thick, Cream tinted Satin surface Note paper. Per packet of Five quires..	1	8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above. Per box of 100...	1	0
Superfine Octavo or Medium, Sized, Thick, Blue tinted, Satin surface, Note Paper. Per packet of Five quires	2	0
Superfine Albert, or small sized ditto. Per packet of Five quires	1	12
Superfine Queen's or extra small sized do. do...	1	8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit any of the above. Per box of 100 ....Rs. 1 and	1	4
Superfine thick, Satin surface, Octavo or Medium sized Note paper, either Rose, Amber or Violet tints. Per packet of Five quires	2	0
Superfine do. Albert or small size Note paper, either Rose, Amber or Violet tints. Per packet of Five quires	1	12
Superfine do. Queen's or extra small size Note paper, either Rose, Amber or Violet tints. Per packet of Five quires	1	8
Envelopes to suit any of the above sizes and tints. Per packet of 100. .... Rs. 1 and	1	4

Overland Correspondence.

Extra Superfine thin Linear Tinted Stationery.

This Stationery is unequalled for its elegance and utility. By a peculiar process in manufacture, faint lines are formed in the substance, thus forming a guide for the Pen. It is manufactured in two sizes.

Note Full Size, extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted.

Cream or White Tint, per packet of Five quires.	1	12
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100	1	4

Letter Full Size, extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted.

Cream or White Tint, per Packet of five quires...	3	8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100..	1	8
Note Full-size. Extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted Stationery, in the various Tints, Blueish, Roseate, Amber or Chamois, and Violet, with Envelopes to suit, can be had at the same price as the Cream or White Tint, viz., *per Packet of Five quires*	1	12
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100..	1	4
Letter Size Extra Superfine Thin Linear Tinted Stationery, in the various Tints, Blueish, Roseate, Amber or Chamois, and Violet, with Envelopes to suit, can be had at the same price as the Cream or White Tint, viz., *per Packet of Five quires*	3	8
Adhesive Envelopes per box of 100......................	1	8

Fine Clarified Gum Water, or Liquid Cement.

Alike useful in the Office, and in the Artist's studio, in bottles, price, each, Rs.	1	0

MOURNING STATIONERY.

HERBERT & Co.
Wholesale General Importers.

Rampart Row, near Apollo Gate.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.
Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.
Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.
Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.
Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.
Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.
Doctor's Independant Seconds and Race Watches.
Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.
Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.
Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.
Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.
Children's Sterling Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.
Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes Gold gilt inside.
Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.
Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courior Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.
Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.
Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.
English, French and American Clocks in great variety.
Small Round Teat Clocks without Pendulums.
Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.
All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.
Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.
Guards.
Hair Guards.
Hair Rings.
Gold Hoops for children's ears
Wedding Rings and Guards.
Brooches.
Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING ¾ to 2 inch.
COCKS, STOP, BIB, and BALL ½ to 1½ inch.
STEEL, BLISTER, very best Rs. 20 per cwt.
VICES, PARALLEL, and BENCH, 4 to 7 inch.
ANVILS, SMITH'S, and SWAGE. HAMMERS.
DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS. LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in Rolls, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
PUMPS, Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined.
DITTO, LEVER from 8 inch 3 inch barrells.
HINGES, very handsome, English-made, for Godown Doors, Factories, Spinning Mills, &c.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or, to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office,
Saturday, 22nd March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 013/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 13/16d. to 2s. 0⅞d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	Sight	Par.
Madras	30 days' sight......	99¼.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 212½ per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	103
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	14½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33½ with Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	½ prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p. sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 600 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co. ...	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company...	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	89½
" Loan 1842-43	89½
" Loan 1854-55	89½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	101½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	108

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	" 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 227 do.
German Crowns	" 213¼ do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 15-14

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 7s. 6d. to £3. 10s. 0d.
" (Seeds)	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s 6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 12s. 6d.
To China	no offers.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (March 21st, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	220 to 222
New Dhollera, ...	"	209 to 210
New Oomravuttee	"	203 to 204
Old Compta, ...	"	180 to 181
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	240 to 245
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	196 to 198
New Varavul	"	192 to 193
Khandeish	"	190 to 191
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May)	"	215 to 216
Dhollerah ......(Do.)	"	196 to 197
Oomrawuttee ......(March and April)	"	None.
Varavole ......(Do.)	"	183 to 184
Dharwar Sawginned(May)	"	253 to 254
Mangrole	"	185 to 186
Poratchee	"	185 to 186
Compta	"	189 to 190

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1540 to 1542.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at	Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-8 to 6-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 24 to 25 " 33 to 34

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in India in 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
Head Office ...... London.
Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Shanghai, Hong-Kong and Edinburgh.
Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 (Two Millions Sterling.)
Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling.)
Reserved Fund, £200,000 (Twenty Laks of Rupees.)

The Bombay Manager of the Agra and U. S. Bank, Limited, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

The London & Westminster Bank.
The Royal Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank of Scotland (and Branches).
The National Bank (Ireland) (and Branches.)

The Bombay Branch, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.
On demand ...... On Scotland ...... On Ireland	1s. 11⅝d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11⅝d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

Interest Allowed.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Notice.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager.

Bombay, 21st March 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	" 6 "	" 5 "	"
Do.	" 12 "	" 6 "	"

Exchange.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	......	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	......	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	do.
on demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.	......	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	......	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11⅝d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

Deposits.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

Remittance.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

Commission.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ½ per cent.
Hours of business ......10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ......10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

Deposits.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Remittance.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

Commission.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. ; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

February 10th, 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	......	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	......	2s. 0d.	"
" 2 do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 1 do.	......	1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	......	1s. 11⅝d.	"
On Scotland do.	......	1s. 11⅝d.	"
On Ireland do.	......	1s. 11⅝d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11⅝d.	"

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

Interest Allowed.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	4 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombaay, 3rd January 1862.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Mar. 20	Tilly (s)	Beyts	Kurrachee 18 Mar.
21	Crescent	Ewing	Troon 16 Nov.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd......	Surat 20 March.

Intelligence.—Per ship *Crescent*, from Troon.—Spoke the ship *Rising Sun*, off Cape of Good Hope 72 days out.

Departure.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	To
Mar. 21	Bartle Frere	Nacoda	Juddah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tilly*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. and Mrs. Prescott ; Mrs. Lacy, three children, and five natives.

Per steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Lieut. Colonel Taylor, 18th Regt. ; Lieut. Nenton, 11th Regt. ; Mr. Heycock ; Mr. Campbell ; Mrs. Greans ; Mrs. Reed, two children, and 62 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Bartle Frere*, to Juddah.—163 pilgrims.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Feronian*, R. Hutchinson, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Punjab*, R. H. Taylor, bound to Calcutta.
Brig *Hamido*, Nacoda, bound to Cannanore.

Commenced Loadings.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

P. and O. Co's steamer *Jeddo*, for Aden and Suez.
B. S. N. C.'s steamer *Tilly*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Fazie Allum*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Edward Percy*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*.—1,100 cases Cassia, 127 bundles Copper Ware, 41 boxes Java Coins, 2,104 tubs Sugar-candy, 84 boxes Vermilion, 15 cases Papers, 33 boxes Brass leaves, 918 boxes Tea, 11 cases White Copper, 160 boxes Preserves, 165 boxes Glass Bangles, 1,001 packages Sugar, 3 boxes Tin Leaves, 19 cases Hurtall, 16 boxes Gold, 10 boxes Treasures, 1 box Silver Ware, 211 bags Sapaca, 16 packages Piece Goods, 143 cases Silk, 425 packages Copper, 40 boxes Glass Beads, 328 slabs Tin, 53 bags Nutmegs, 847 pieces Tusk, 2,500 bags Alum, 7 cases Mace, 231 packages Benjamin, 5 cases Cigars, 450 bags Seal Lac, 74 packages Sundries.

Steamer *Orissa*.—177 bales Silk, 421 boxes Treasures, 32 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 29 boxes Gold, 422 bags Copper Cash, 42 boxes Preserved Ginger, 19 tubs Sugar-candy, 1,766 bags Sugar, 3 boxes Tin Leaves, 1 bundle Tea, 2 boxes Silver Ware, 1 package Sundries, 39 packages Old Copper, 21 packages Brass Leaves, 35 packages Old Brass, 17 pieces E. Teeth, 24 bundles Matting, 5 boxes Nut Megs and Mace, 1 box Saffron 2 boxes Books, 9 packages Parcels, 1 box Chintz.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 21st March 1862.

For London.

Star of India.—200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., M. Rogers and Co. ; 39 bundles Silk, 4,096 lbs., B. and A. Hormusjee ; 17 pieces Sandlewood, 5 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., W. Nicol and Co.

Pride of the Ocean.—100 cases Dry Ginger, 144 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy ; 29 bundles of Rabbins Crotters Seeds, 38¼ cwt., Nusserwanjee Maneckjee ; 4 cases Sundries, Chesson and Woodhall ; 1 case Furnitures, Volkart Brothers ; 125 packages Coffee, 137½ cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Minerva.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co. ; 14 cases Sundries, Remington and Co.

Earl of Balcarras.—6 cases Books, Remington and Co. ; 500 bags Rapeseed, 750 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

Cleadon.—250 packages Coffee, 375 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

For Liverpool.

Gertrude.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Red Jacket.—½ bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Lawrence and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee and Co. ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha.

Beechworth.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer and Co.

Bencoolen.—150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., 150 bags Sursee Seed, 225 cwt., Visram Kessowjee. 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 595 bags Linseed, 892½ cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Queen of the Sea.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Edward Percy.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Currumchund Pemchund.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Kessowjee Petamber ; 35 bales Wool, 159 cwt., Hurry Ramjee ; 85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody ; 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Bapoo Visram ; 101 bales Cotton, 303 cwt., Seedick Hajee Woosman.

Margaret.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co. ; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Purbutt Jeatsy ; 240 bags Galls, 300 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Egenoria.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Dirom Hunter and Co. ; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall ; 168 bundles Hemp, 131 cwt., Jairam Visram ; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Ruttonsy Goculdass.

Tudor.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Framjee and Nesserwanjee ; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Combier Sons and Co.

Brunelle.—1,200 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Nusserwanjee Merwanjee.

Richard Cobden.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Bhoyjeebhoy Alladin.

Black Eagle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Sigg and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Gangjee Courjee ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Somjee Hemraz.

Nagasaki.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kessowjee Chuttoor.

Cameronian.—407 packages Wet Dates, 486 cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee.

Glendower.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewlall Matillall.

Bosphorus.—105 bales Wool, 315 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ralli Brothers ; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Mohundram Ramjus.

Duke of Wellington.—110 bundles Hemp, 100 cwt. Topun Enderjee.

Adriatic.—240 bags Galls, 300 cwt., Jairam Visram.

For Havre.

Istapa.—105 robins Black Pepper, 181½ cwt., Ewart Latham and Co. ; 600 bags Black Pepper, 676 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—30 bundles Silk, 3,150 lbs., David Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Faiz Allum.—4 cases Glass Ware, D. H. Cama and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Persian Gulf.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... Persian Gulf.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton ... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... Bombay.
337 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... Calcutta.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Zanzibar.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2(paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... Aden.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
1488 Earl of Balcarras—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 11)
832 Lobelia, Joblin—W. & A. Graham & Co.
829 Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
989 Owen Glendower, Robinson—Remington & Co.
1196 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke & Co.
740 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 21(
823 Rob Roy, Bridie. (c. l. Feb. 21)
1000 Silver Eagle, Loupman—Wallace & Co.
1045 Star of India, J. Morris—Remington & Co. (l. c. March 4)
1234 War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.

For Liverpool.

843 Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1162 Africa, Bowie, J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1001 Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 18)
1475 America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. March 5)
1068 Black Eagle—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
1316 Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
1266 Beechworth, Frain—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 5)
882 Bramley Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18.)
1122 Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 19)
1049 Chance, Martin—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1496 Chickasaw, Hendee—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (in Dock)
890 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l, March 20)
900 Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co. (c. l. March 5)
560 Duke of Wellington, Beatti—W. Nicol & Co.
879 Edward Percy, Stewart—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. Marah 21)
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Jan. 27)
790 Glendower, Hughes. (c. l. Feb. 14)
800 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co (c. l. Feb. 20)
845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 13)
965 Margaret, Faulkner—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1273 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 18)
1238 North, Brown—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. March 12)
853 Northern Bride—Remington & Co. (c. l. March 10)
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib. (c. l. March 14)
1650 Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
2035 Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Feb. 1)
440 Richard Cobden,—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Feb. 24)
938 Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co (c. l. Feb 20)
533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
1069 Thornhill—Cursetjee Furdoonjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 7)
998 Tiger, Robinson—John Clover & Co.
1800 Tudor, Wharland—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. Jan. 31)
1121 Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co. (c. l. March 20)
720 Yaratilda, Bowness—John Tanner & Co. (c. l. March 11)

For Marseilles.

516 Ruphel, Souchan—D. Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27)

For Falmouth.

587 Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
367 Hanover, Piening—W. Nicol & Co.

For Havre.

755 Fairlie, Stephens—S. Tyebjee & Co.
589 Istapa, Vasse, S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. March 27)

For the Clyde.

518 Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay Scott & Co.

For Aden and Suez.

1500 Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne. (c. l. March 21)

For Jooda.

300 Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool. (c. l. Feb. 22)
508 Kossuth, T. Bennett—M. Ally Mahomed. (c. l. Feb. 22)

For Persian Gulf.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

For Colsaguripatam.

91 Mohidin, Samdanee—Nacoda Apa Nana. (c. l. Feb. 10)
91 Hemeda—Nacoda—H. R. Baladina. (c. l. Feb. 10)

For Tellicherry, Cochin and Calcutta.

940 Wide Awake, Swanson—D. Sasoon & Co. (c. l. Feb. 27.)

For Hoodooda.

293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick. (c. l. Feb. 21)

For New York.

1039 Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge (c. l. March 7)
1275 Ticonderoga—Stearns, Hobart & Co. (c. l. March 5)

For Calcutta.

765 Faiz Allum, Diouer—Motee Roognath. (c. l. March 21)

For Malabar Coast.

Pioneer (s) C. Gething—B. S. N. C. (c. l. March 18)

For Kurrachee.

Tilly (s), G. Beyts,—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. March 21)

Not Fixed.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1046 Americana, W. Potts.
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.
559 Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deena.
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.
1391 Bosphorus, Pendleton—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1152 British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co.
487 Celestial Breeze, Quilhampton—H. S. Arbee.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
260 Colportour, Libidolee—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.
455 Caroline, Packered—M. N. Bhownuggurya.
1152 Dirigo, Brown—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
967 Falkland, J. Macfarlane—W. Nicol & Co.
614 Forfarshire, Richmond—V. M. Alwanee.
1201 Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
1090 Grace Darling, Bearse—M. Nusserwanjee Bhownugria.
702 Granada, Miller—Stearns Hobart & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshon—Forbes & Co.
368 Honduras, Haxton—W. Nicol & Co.
401 Heldesheim, Jacobsen J. Sigg & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Cottier—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1710 John Melhuish, Grant—W. & A. Graham & Co.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
Le Hathee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
384 Lyra, Cheever—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
223 Mahamoody, Nacoda—Sewjee Ludha.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1360 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1097 Maha Ranee, Carr—E. Latham & Co.
661 Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1831 Meteor, Porter—Rennie Scovell & Co.
788 Morayshire Mathers—Leckie & Co.
1285 Morning Star, C. Mathews—Coupland & Co.
599 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
Nantis, Nacodo.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
802 Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.
604 Prian, J. Irvine, W. & A. Graham & Co.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.
891 Prince of Wales, Winckler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
423 Prudhoe, Johnson—Ewart Latham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
749 Rock City, Mesnard—Lawrence & Co. (for sale)
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
450 Stree Raja Rajeshwarree, Hill,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.
926 Sunbeam, O'dell—Consigned to Captain.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Buker.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
693 Time, Horne.
695 Tomogonops, Poe—W. Nicol & Co.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
750 Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co.
560 Vulture, Gill—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
442 Wadiatool Rahimon, Foster—S. M. S. A. Latiff.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, Sparkes.
1119 Orissa (s), A. Parish.
814 Ottawa, Wright.
1600 Pottinger, H. Wilkinson.
1200 Singapore, H. Toll.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

For London.

730 Swithamly, Fleming & Co.
454 Velocity, Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

From London.

490 Ark ...... Nov. 22.
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry... W. Nicol & Co.
676 Burlington, Howes ......W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 10
668 Celuta, Hayes ...... Jan. 30
710 Coleroon, Hale ......
1046 Childwickbury, Lambard. W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 24
938 Clara, R. J. Barrow ...... Dec. 23
1154 Forest Rights, Chester ......Grey & Co. Dec. 14
696 Granville, Laker ......
1342 Istanboul, Deuchar ......Forbes & Co. Dec. 1
908 John Temperley, Liddle.. W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 31
396 Knight, Reid ......Wallace & Co. Oct. 15
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
636 Laurel, Claproth ......
763 Nile, Varley ......
905 Mary Shepherd, Budge... Martin, Young & Co.
676 Matilda Atheling ......S. Tyabjee & Co.
1235 Star of the South, Reimer. W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 11
540 Southern Belle, Benson... Leckie & Co.
311 Shantung, Webster......Peel, Cassels & Co. Dec. 19
813 Unrivalled, Crawford ...... Jan. 22
632 Veritas, Carry ......W. Nicol & Co.
579 Victory, Stephens ......
433 Wabourne ......
906 Zuleika, Riddell ......W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 12

From London via Cape.

26 John Vanner, Moore ......

From London via Beypore.

704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ...... Dec. 16

From Liverpool.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplett ......Lawrence & Co. Dec. 27
1070 Alma, Brough ...... Dec. 19
2153 Bates Family, Hogg ......E. Bates & Co. Jan. 1
Crescent, Ewing ......Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
680 Campbell, Meikle ......Kitlick, Nixon & Co. Nov. 11
244 Camperdown, Cameron... Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 27
1073 City of Agra, Ewing ......Coupland & Co. Dec. 31
1119 Contest, Jennings ......
1553 Daylight, Smith ......W. Nicol & Co.
848 Dalkeith, Sevan ......
854 Dora, Banks ......
594 Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie. A. H. Huschke & Co. Dec. 7
666 Douglas Castle, Steele ...Ritchie, Steuar & Co. Dec. 5
617 Euphrates, Macpherson ...E. Bates & Co. Dec. 27
1195 Floating Light, Starkie... Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 7
1171 General Simpson, J. Graham, Coupland & Co.
1051 Glenalva, Muir ......W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 4
1328 Hahneman, Denman ......
1352 James Pilkington, Griffiths. Bates & Co.
804 Joshua, W. Bartlett ......Coupland & Co. Dec. 2
1596 John Lynn, Forsyth ......Lawrence & Co. Dec. 27
725 Kennington, Edward ...... Nov. 29
1210 Levant, Ferran ...... Dec. 23
952 Lammermuir, Stuart......Leckie & Co. Nov. 30
1187 Maldon, Taylor ......Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1241 Martin Luther, McCreadie W. & A. Graham & Co. Nov. 1
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay E. Bates & Co. (Dismasted) Jan. 23
1194 Monica J. Jackson ...... Dec. 4
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark ...... Dec. 2
1669 Oriental, Ballard ......Coupland & Co.
955 Preston, Meffett ...... Jan. 17
824 Rising Sun, Bustin ...... Nov. 1
1576 Sir Charles Napier, Bell... E. Bates & Co. Nov. 16
778 Shard, Carmen ......Killick, Nixon & Co. Nov. 28
1138 Tornado H. Amy ......W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
1116 Tivoli, S. Kelly ......W. Nicol & Co. (Galle Jan. 30
1114 Veteran, A. Duncan......Rennie, Scovell & Co. Jan. 4
839 Virginia, Davis ......W. Nicol, & Co. Dec. 14
1131 War Cloud, Mackey ......
1339 Wasp, Storey ......

From Liverpool via Aden.

850 Clarendon, Martin......Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325 Euroclydon, Wright ......

From Cardiff via Galle.

1059 Charles, Pollybank ......
712 Speedwell, Willy ......

From Liverpool & Aden.

1003 Azuline, Manson ......
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney...

From Cardiff.

427 Enterprise, Haynes ......
844 Lucy & Harriet ......
781 Percy Douglas, Hamon ... Nov. 12

From Cardiff & Aden.

929 Missouri, Calhoun ......

From Hull.

654 Gloriosa, (Lisbon, leaky) W. Nicol & Co. July 22

From Sunderland.

885 Alarm ......Rennie Scovell & Co.
530 Emigrant ......Ritchie, Steuart & Co

From the Clyde.

478 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell W. & A. Graham & Co. Jan. 3
996 Pericles, Ferguson ......W. & A. Graham & Co. Dec. 7

From Gothenburg.

58 Thetis, A. J. Reis ......Peel, Cassels & Co.

From Mauritius.

Ocean ......S. Tyabjee & Co.

From Aden.

644 Carnatic ......
661 Relief, Lorby ......

From Maulmein.

868 Chevalier, Perkins ......

From Calcutta.

650 Arratoon Apcar ......
300 Asteroid. ......
400 Bengal Merchant ...... Jan. 31
600 Boyne ......
490 Duc de Brabant ......
1500 Edeth Byrne ......
400 Faezel Bany ...... Feb. 3
400 Fort William ......
350 Futtay Shaw Allum ......
300 Futtay Salam ......
200 Futtel Currim ......
500 Grabe Borsse ...... Feb. 2
670 Gem of the Ocean, William
300 Hamoody ......
800 Lady Canning ...... Jan. 29
800 Mary Ann ......
800 Mogul, Spooner... ......J. P. Cornforth & Co.
704 Poictiers, Howard ......Brice & Co.
800 Regina ......
320 Rohmany ......
300 Shew Shaw, Gellham ......
450 Solomon Shah ......
1320 Zouave, Macpherson ......W. Nicol & Co.

From Rangoon.

830 Thames, Latham ......W. & A. Graham & Co.
1132 Persian, Lavage ......W & A Graham & Co.

From Australia.

1178 Asa Eldridge, Colman... Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1069 Albion ......S. Burstall & Co. Feb. 3
1068 Arabian, Marshall ...... Feb. 20
1106 Electric, Underwood ... Jan. 29
2377 Morning Light, Gillies... Lawrence & Co. Feb. 14
856 Perekop, Pope ......
1044 Queen of India, McGarry. Lawrence & Co. Feb. 3
1509 Royal Saxon, Brown ... Feb. 8
802 Themis, Rodgers ...... Feb. 14
1305 Zoboah, Morrison ......

From China.

347 Alice ......
1017 Istamboul. ......
798 Armenian (s) ......D. Sassoon & Co.
316 Lightning (s) ......D. Sassoon & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

From London.

669 Alexander, Tyoder ......
465 Balaklava, Kazer ...... Sept. 5
776 Blackwater, Edwrrds ...... May 23
252 Castor, G. Attard ......
656 Clarendon, Deacon ......
682 Excelsior, Faithful ......
449 Emma, Keys ...... Oct. 33
413 Euphrates, Cowen ...... Jan. 30
851 Gala, Fisher ......
877 Lemuella ......S. Tyebjee & Co.
835 Sea Park, Stewart ......
779 Sir R. Abercrombie ......Ewart, Latham, & Co. Dec. 26
586 Scutari, Edwards ...... Jan. 10
658 Velocity, Shrewsbury ...... Sept. 14
419 Victoria, Gibbs ...... Sept. 14
641 Westward Ho, Wilkinson. Jan. 25

From Liverpool.

650 Clara, Paters ...... Jan. 21
1017 Helvellyn, Mohnsen ......
485 Jane Blythe ......
727 Swithamley, Weir ...... Aug. 31

From Hull.

497 Sarah March ...... July 8

From Deal.

96 Arabia Forest.

AUSTRALIA.

We have received the following shipping intelligence from the *Sydney Morning Herald.*

Wreck of the George Marshall.—The ship George Marshall, 1208 tons, John Davison, commander, bound from London to Sydney, was wrecked in Bass' Straits. She left London about the latter end of October, with sixty cabin and steerage passengers and a general cargo valued at £70,000, and had fine weather throughout the voyage. About half-past eleven o'clock on the night of Tuesday, 14th ultimo, she struck on a rock near Kent's Group. The weather at the time was exceedingly hazy. Captain Davison managed to get the vessel off again, but finding that she had sprung a leak, and that the water was gaining, he ran her on shore at 11 a. m. the next day on Flinder Island, about six miles to the north of Settlement Point. The passengers were safely landed, and tents erected for their accommodation, the crew staying by the vessel. On Thursday, Captain Davison started for Launceston, in Mr. Smith's boat, which took him as far as Franklin Sound, where he procured a sealer's boat. For four days he and the pullers lived on damper and water. On Tuesday morning, having got as far up the river as Coulson's, the captain landed and walked up to town, and at once communicated with Lloyd's agent, Mr. Charles Nichols, of the firm of Du Croz and Co. It was then determined to despatch the steamer Titania to bring up the passengers, and she accordingly left the same evening, and cleared the heads yesterday morning at four o'clock. The Alma had been chartered to proceed to the wreck to save the cargo ; as also the Governor Wynyard, and Ira, to act as lighters. Arrangements are being made for other vessels to go on the same errand. The George Marshall was a fine ship, A1 at Lloyds' for thirteen years. The Titania (s.) started from Launceston on the 21st ultimo, with Captain Davidson and Lloyd's agent for the wreck, and arrived on the 24th. The following is the substance of their report. The ship was laying broadside on the beach, with her head to the southward, one anchor under foot. She had listed off so as to expose the deck fore and aft to the fury of the sea, to which she lay unsheltered and exposed from S W. to about W. by N. : her lower and topmasts, bow-sprit, and lower topsail yards standing ; also, jib-boom, main boom, and gaff. The sails furled :—Fore-sail, fore and main topsail, jib, and foretopmast staysail. The bulwarks fore and aft, also the whole of the planking of the spar deck, with exception of the forecastle before the foremast, on which lay a spare bower anchor, of about two tons and a-half weight ; her starboard gunwale under water and the sea breaking with power direct into her. Opposite the ship, among the sand hillocks, scattered here and there, were the tents formed by the ship's sails for protection to the crew and passengers. The beach for three-quarters of a mile was covered with the *debris* of the wreck scattered in a confused manner ; at places piled in heaps and broken into innumerable shapes and figures, with a spar here and there. The boats, six in number, lay on the beach ; also a part of the ship's keel, about twenty feet long, and a portion of the ship's rudder. After a careful inspection, they found that the whole frame of the vessel was most completely shaken ; the starboard bilge hove up and undulating with every sea ; twenty-one beams of the spar deck broken—fourteen broken in halves. The vessel was completely hogged, and her wooden ends forward started ; two planks torn out on the port side, about twenty feet long ; her gunwale broken in several places. The wreck has since been sold for £840.

Wreck of the Genevieve.—On the 17th inst., about ten o'clock p. m., the barque Genevieve from the Mauritius, with a full cargo of sugar and coffee, went ashore outside the Heads, close to the spot were the Revival was wrecked. Information of the disaster was on Saturday morning conveyed to Port Chalmers and Dunedin, and the steamers Sampson and Lady Barkly were immediately dispatched to render assistance and to lighten the ship, which was making a great deal of water. The harbour master also went down to see what could be done. By Saturday night she had eight feet of water in her, and it became evident that she was a hopeless wreck. The efforts to save the cargo were perseveringly continued with the assistance of small craft, but by the latest account last night only about eighty tons had been saved. It appears that the captain of the Genevieve was attempting to enter the harbour without a pilot, and that he failed to strike the proper channel. There are rumours of different kinds as to the causes which led to the wreck, but we refrain from publishing them, preferring to wait for definite and reliable information.—*Otago Witness*, January 25th.

Destruction of the Ocean Chief by Fire, at the Bluff Harbour—Total Loss.—On Thursday morning, a dense smoke was seen to rise from the Bluff Harbour. About ten p. m Mr. Thompson (of the firm of Thompson and Crispe, for whom the Ocean Chief had brought so large a cargo of sheep), accompanied by Captain Howell, of Jacob's River, arrived in Invercargill with the astounding intelligence that that noble vessel had been maliciously set on fire the previous night, that all efforts to extinguish the flames had been unavailing, and that she was burnt down to her copper. That this was the act of an incendiary, or incendiaries—a deeplaid conspiracy—was proved by the manner in which the force and other pumps and hose had been bored and cut, so as to render them useless.—*Southern News*, January 25th.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

21st March.—Lieut. H. Drummond, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Do.—Lieut. H. H. Lee, Engineers, on duty, from West Berar.

Do.—Captain Hand Rider, 9th Regt. M. N. I., on leave, from Jaulnah.

DEPARTURES.

22nd March.—Lieut. H. Drummond, Staff Corps, on leave, to Neilgherries.

Do.—Captain W. R. Llwellyn, 13th Royal Artillery, to join, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 21st March 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjut. Genl's. Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 20th March 1862.

Captain D. H. Hickman, 5th Regt. N. L. I., is attached to do duty with the 18th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon R. C. Thorpe, is posted to the 28th Regt. N. I., vice Boxwell, and directed to join.

Serjeant John Lawson, 72nd Highlanders, is appointed Serjeant Major Central Military School at Poona and directed to join forthwith.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st March 1862.

Mr. Charles Jones, 1st Class Engineer, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, was directed to take temporary charge of the Dock Yard Engine, from the 27th ultimo, vice Bannerman appointed Assistant Chief Engineer.

The services of Mr. S. Ridge, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, supernumerary, of the *Ajdaha*, being no longer required by Government he is to be discharged the service with the gratuity specified in Squadron Order of the 30th November last.

Mr. E. Flynn, 1st Class Country Trained Engineer, of the Indus Flotilla, having arrived on leave, is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

BENGAL.

The following Promotions and Alteration of Rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotions.

To be Lieutenants from the 1st January 1862.

Ensign Frederick Wynn Williams ......General List.
Ensign Arthur George Hartshorne......... Ditto.

Alteration of Rank.

General List.

Lieut. Henry Charles Greenaway, 20th Feb. 1861, vice Lieutenant E. L. Clogstoun, late 10th Native Infantry, retired.

Lieut. John Edmund Waller, 1st March 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. H. Speke, late 46th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, 1st March 1861, vice Lieutenant R. E. Anderson, 3rd European Regiment, promoted.

Lieut. George Edward Reade, 9th March 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) C. J. Godby, late 36th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Henry Owen Cumberlege, 18th March 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) A. Crawford, late 9th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Henry Grimes, 23rd March 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. Kerr, late 60th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Herbert William Shoubridge, 9th April 1861, vice Lieutenant H. P. Evans, late 52nd Native Infantry, transferred to the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.

Lieut. Robert Norton, 13th April 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) T. Pierce, late 30th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Frederic Verge Simpson, 28th April 1861, vice, Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) H. P. Babbage, late 55th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. George Arthur Berkely Becher, 29th April 1861 vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) T. A. Corbett, late 61st Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Edward George Newnham, 5th May 1861. vice Lieutenant C. L. Richardson, late 58th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. William Graham Smith, 6th May 1861, vice Lieutenant W. L. S. Harrison, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, deceased.

Lieut. David William Inglis, 10th May 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) A. Merewether, late 61st Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Hotham Taylor Woodcock, 16th May 1861, vice Lieutenant A. Cory, late 16th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Francis Tweedell, 16th May 1861, vice Lieutenant T. H. Maddock, 3rd European Regiment, retired.

Lieut. Thomas George Macaulay, 25th May 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. S. Ogilvie, late 48th Native Infantry promoted.

Lieut. Edmund Richard Cox, 10th June 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain M. Hunter late 18th Native Infantry promoted.

Lieut. George Nicolas Channer, 21st May 1861, vice Lieutenant G. G. Thain, late 2nd Native Infantry, placed on the Retired List.

Lieut. Charles Edward Douglas Branson, 21st June 1861, vice Lieutenant H. G. Delafosse, late 53rd Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. John James O'Brien (dismissed), 6th July 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) H. W. H. Coxe, late 70th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Reginald Justus Wimferley, 7th July 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Capt.) G. V. Balderston, late 23rd Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Frank William Chattarton, 11th July 1861, vice Lieutenant H. Z. Darrah, late 41st Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Duncan John Stewart, 23rd July 1861 vice Lieutenant W. F. Ireland, late 25th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. John Richard McKenzie Homfray, 23rd July 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) G. C. Hankin, late 28th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Robert Parry Nisbet, 27th July 1861, vice Lieutenant G. D. A. Younghusband, late 66th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, from 28th July 1861, vice Lieutenant O. M. Glubb, late 37th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. Arthur Plantagenent Broome, from 2nd Aug. 1861, vice Lieut. J. P. Burton, late 62nd Native Infantry, resigned.

Lieut. Samuel Brown Home, from 16th Aug., vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) G. B. Malleson, late 33rd Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Edwin Robert Ives, B. A., from 24th Aug. 1861 vice Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) G. C. Huxham, late 48th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Alfred Thornton Davis, from 25th Aug. 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) G. L. Fraser, late 23rd Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Charles Wooton Guthrie Perreau, from 28th Aug. 1861, vice Lieutenant J. R. McPherson, 3rd European Regiment, deceased.

Lieut. Edward Arthur Vine, from 29th Aug. 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) A. B. Beatson, late 56th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Herbert Philip Streatfeild, from 10th Sept. 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) F. R. Thompson, late 29th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Albert Fitzwilliam Taylor, from 11th Sept. 1861, vice Lieutenant E. H. Paske, late 53rd Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Arthur Frederick Jones, from 13th Sept. 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) W. O. Rannie, late 32nd Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Walter Frank Shaen Perry, from 19th Sept. 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. Lamb, late 29th Native Infantry, deceased.

Lieut. David Clapham Andrew, from 24th Sept. 1861, vice Lieutenant V. G. B. Tyler, late 42nd Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Edward Walker Samuells, from 26th Sept. 1861, vice Lieutenant C. D. S. Clarke, late 73rd Native Infantry, promoted.

Thomas Rumbold Taylor, from 26th Sept. 1861, vice Lieut. H. Phillips, late 40th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. James Gawler Macleod, from 28th Sept. 1861, vice Lieutenant R. F. Godby, late 35th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. John Edward Campbell, from 1st Oct. 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) H. King, late 39th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Edward John Webber, from 2nd Oct. 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) B. H. Baugh, late 34th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Trevor John Chicheley Plowden, from 16th Oct. 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) C. G. Thorp, late 69th Native Infantry, resigned.

Lieut. William Tucker Arundel Thain, from 2nd Nov. 1861, vice Lieutenant F. M. Miles, late 63rd Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Francis Eddowes Hastings, from 10th Nov. 1861, vice Lieutenant J. J. O'Brien, General List, dismissed.

Lieut. Richard Henry Salkeld, from 14th Nov. 1862, vice Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Dawsonne Melancthon Strong, from 28th Nov. vice Lieutenant C. Grant, 45th Native Infantry, dismissed.

Lieut. Henry Herbert Rankin, 6th Dec. 1861, vice Lieutenant H. P. W. Wynch, late 59th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. John George Maclean, 8th Dec. 1861, vice Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) J. T. Norgate, late 69th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. Henry Ingle Baylis, 9th Dec. 1861, vice Lieutenant F. S. [illegible] late 60th Native Infantry, promoted.

Lieut. [illegible] Davidson, 12th Dec. 1861, vice Lieutenant A. W. Pinchin, late 22nd Native Infantry, deceased.

Letters to the Editor.

REGIMENTAL STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Sir,—May I be allowed to ask if the statement, about the Volunteering of Cornets and Ensigns being permitted up to 1st May next, is made in consequence of any order to that effect having lately appeared.

From a late speech of Sir C. Wood's in answer to Colonel Sykes, it appeared likely that one of the new Dragoon Regiments would not be raised, and that, coupled with the continued silence of the Indian Government, in whose hands we are told the matter rests, has naturally caused some anxiety among those who have volunteered. For of course if reasons be so speedily found for doing away with one regiment the others may not be very safe. Be that as it may, I trust that any information on the subject you may possess, now or henceforth, will be immediately made public for the benefit of

Those Interested.

THE BISHOP'S LECTURE ON MIRACLES.

Sir,—The Lecture on "Miracles" delivered at the Town Hall on Thursday evening by the Lord Bishop, was a great success, if one may judge by the attendance. The room was, in truth, crowded to the doors, and more than one patient listener had to remain content standing. It would be impossible to give one who has not been present, even an idea of what the lecture was. Doubtless the good Bishop will himself publish it in the shape of a pamphlet, for I observed that it was delivered extempore.

There are, however, one or two things that struck me at the meeting. First, the Room was much too small for so large an audience ; second,—it was badly lighted ; and lastly some one had better known that the party who proposed a vote of thanks might have been induced to make a few observations, instead of our being reminded that we had just listened to a good and entertaining lecture, a fact with which all were acquainted. Nay, we need some one of Dr. Wilson's stamp, to follow up the Bishop's discourse with a few observations on the subject ; for I observed a good number of clergymen in the room.

It is to be hoped that this is only the beginning of a series of public Lectures, which it is presumed will be far more attractive than those delivered before the Mechanics' Institution, and for a simple reason, that the admission is gratuitous. We should also like to see the Room a little better lighted, and the lectures delivered in the large hall, which could conveniently accommodate above a thousand persons. Why should we not expect to hear Dr. Wilson, Dr. Mitchell, or some of the Professors in the Elphinstone Institution to deliver a few such lectures ? It would, at the most, cost them but little trouble, while it would be very acceptable to the public.

Pro Bono Publico.

21st March.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—

On Friday the 21st March, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Colonel W. H. C. Lye, Retired List, Bombay Army, of a son.

DEATH—

At the European General Hospital, Bombay, on the 12th March, Pefer Cameron, Pensioned Apothecary of the Bombay Medical Service, leaving an afflicted and disconsolate widow and four dependent children to bemoan their bereavement.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, "Jeddo," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

Postage.

		Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton,*
Weight under ¼ ounce	......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	......	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	......	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	......	" 1 0 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 "	......	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Orissa," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th March, at 6½ o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th March.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 18 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To Suez and England		To Galle and China.	
March	27th.	March	29th
April	12th, 27th.	April	14th, 29th
May	12th, 27th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR—MARCH 1862.

Last Quarter ......Sunday 23d. 2h. 40.5m. A. M.
New Moon ......Sunday 30d. 6h. 36.4m. P. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	22		6 6	6 10	3 43	4 3	Date 20th March Time—9h. 6m. 57s.
Sun.	23	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 5	6 11	5 3	5 9	
Mon.	24		6 3	6 11	6 21	6 51	
Tues.	25	Annunciation, or Lady day.	6 1	6 11	7 40	8 10	
Wed.	26		6 1	6 11	8 41	9 11	
Thur.	27		6 0	6 11	9 29	9 56	
Fri.	28		5 59	6 12	10 10	10 40	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Saturday, 22nd.—Riots at Toronto, 1849.—Tuscany annexed to Sardinia, 1860.
Sunday, 23rd.—Treaty of Vienna, 1815.—Bhooj taken, 1819.
Monday 24th.—Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.—Capture of Chandernagore, 1757.—Savoy and Nice ceded to France, 1860.—Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Bareilly, hanged, 1860.
Tuesday, 25th.—Roman Calendar altered, 1265.—Peace of Amiens 1802.—Peace between Spain and Morocco, 1860.
Wednesday, 26th.—Duke of Cambridge born 1819.—Capture of Mahomrah, 1857.
Thursday, 27th.—Defeat of Tippoo Sahib by General Harris, 1799.
Friday, 28th.—Canada ceded to France, 1632.—Abercrombie killed, 1801.—War declared against Russia, 1854.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 21st March 1862.

Mr. Bird, Adelphi.
Mahomedsha Bhorekhulla.

THE
Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

England	18 Feb.	Ceylon	3 Mar
France	20 Feb.	China	1 Mar
Malta	20 Feb.	Singapore	8 Mar
Alexandria	25 Feb.	Penang	10 Mar
Suez	28 Feb.	Calcutta	12 Mar
Aden	5 Mar.	Madras	15 Mar
Mauritius	6 Feb.	N. W. Provinces	15 Mar
Cape	4 Jan.	Scinde—Kurrachee	14 Mar
Australia	24 Dec.	Punjaub	12 Mar
Bangalore	14 Mar	Rangoon	1 Mar

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA.

Friday, 21*st March*, 1862.

Government Paper Four per cent., eleven rupees eight annas to eleven rupees twelve annas discount.

Five per cent, one rupee ten annas to one rupee twelve annas premium.

Five and half per cent. seven rupees eight annas to seven rupees twelve annas premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and nine-sixteenths.

Freights to London dead weight, sixty to sixty-two shillings and six pence. Jute sixty-five to sixty-seven shillings and six pence.

Seeds, seventy shillings nominal.

Grey Shirtings seven pound forty inch five rupees to five rupees one anna per piece.

Madapollams three pounds thirty-two inch two rupees two annas to two rupees three annas per piece.

Mule Twist number forty good, seconds five annas four and half pie per morah.

Market for Piece Goods, fair sales, prices steady.

Market for Twist rather large sales at slight reduction in price.

From a letter from our correspondent from Kurrachee, we learn that Mr. Griffiths, a clerk in the Audit branch of the Railway office, has been appointed Assistant Traffic Manager of the Sind Railway Company at Kotree.

Sermons will be preached in the Free Church, Esplanade, tomorrow in the forenoon by the Reverend R. Stothert, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, in aid of the United Bombay Presbyterian male and female Orphanage.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preach in Christ's Church, Byculla, a sermon tomorrow (Sunday) evening, in behalf of the Indo-British Institution. A collection will be made after the service. There are about 120 children, orphans or children of poor men, receiving education at this Institution.

Ahmedabad, 18*th March*.—At present there is nothing here stirring that is of any interest. The hot weather is fast approaching and the heat during the day is somewhat disagreeable although I must admit that nothing could be more pleasant than the fine mornings and evenings we enjoy at present. The regularity of the Post Office at this station was never known to be so great as it is now.

The late assistant in charge of the Telegraph department at this station, Mr. McKenzie, left this yesterday for Surat to take up an inferior post to the one he held at this station, and to which he was reduced for some reason that I am not enlightened upon.

Colonel Taylor, Political Agent, arrived at this station the other day, and was on his way to take up his appointment at Meywar. Mr. Hugh the newly appointed assistant for the Telegraph department at this station has also arrived and resumed charge of his duties. I trust that with his services Mr. Merritt, the Inspector, will be able to put things to right in the office here, compared with what it was before.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

"Never brandish'd more revengeful steel,"

than when he wielded his steel pen in reply to Lord Canning's "Minute." A year ago the relations between the planters and ryots of Lower Bengal had become so disturbed, and society in those Provinces so disorganized, by the very injudicious and indiscreet measures of the Lieutenant-Governor, that special measures for the restoration of order and good understanding were necessitated. The Governor-General directed the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint a special Commission to visit the disturbed districts, and gave explicit instructions for the guidance of the Commissioners in the discharge of their important duties. Two Commissioners were accordingly appointed—Mr. Morris and Mr. Montresor. They received *their* instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor, and proceeded at once to carry them out. When they gave in their final Reports, the Governor-General discovered that they had not accomplished the most important object in view, the most important part of their commission. As the important matter neglected had reference to the cause of the social disorganization, and as the injudiciousness of the Lieutenant-Governor had much to do with this cause, there seemed to be design in the neglect to carry out the principal part of the instructions furnished by the Governor-General for the guidance of the Commissioners. The upshot and result of all was that in an able "Minute" written by Lord Canning the Lieutenant-Governor received a very severe and very proper reprimand from the Viceroy, and an order to do his work over again. This bitter pill affected the biliary organs of the Lieutenant-Governor, powerfully excited his choler, and has operated very violently in the spiteful and wrathful effusion which has just been published. *Ira furor brevis est*, says the Latin poet ; and Sir J. P. Grant's madness is evinced in the very absurd line of defence and the very illegitimate deductions of his reply : not to speak of the tone and style of it. In the second paragraph he says :—

> "In reply to the first part of these orders, I am desired to express the Lieutenant-Governor's great regret that the Governor General in Council should have come to the conclusion that the principal object the Government of India had in view in the appointment of Special Commissioners has not been fully apprehended either by him, or by either of the Special Commissioners. Nothing could have been more unexpected to the Lieutenant-Governor than this intimation. It is further felt by the Lieutenant-Governor to be unfortunate that this, the first intimation he has received of any of the primary objects of the Government of India not having been understood, was not in some way or other communicated to him earlier. But His Excellency in Council will perceive that this is no fault of the Bengal Government. The Reports of the Special Commissioners were submitted to His Excellency as they came in, Mr. Morris' between the 20th of April and 13th of August, and Mr. Montresor's between the 1st and the 22nd of June. The slightest intimation, that the object of the Government of India had not been fully understood, in whatever manner conveyed, it need not be said, would have been acted upon at the moment. But it is five months since the last of the Reports was submitted, and neither was any such intimation given by the Government of India in any way until now ; nor have any of the parties or the public generally (though they have been minutely criticised), ever discovered the imperfect understanding of the orders of the Government of India of the 11th March, now imputed to those to whom the Orders were addressed."

The intimation of the serious miscarriage of the Commission may have been very unexpected to the Lieutenant-Governor ; for no doubt he fully expected to escape unpunished for his neglect. The intimation, probably, was far more unwelcome than it was unexpected. It is absurd, however, for the Lieutenant-Governor to blame the Governor-General for not having communicated the intimation before the final Reports were submitted. How was the Governor-General to discover until the final Reports were submitted that there had been a serious miscarriage of the Commission ! Unless he could foresee what the final Reports would be how was he to know that they would not relate to the most important part of the instructions which he had given ! Any intimation of a miscarriage would have been quite premature until after the final Reports. Moreover, had the Governor-General nothing to do during the very eventful year 1861 but to look after Mr. Grant, to see how he carried out the instructions he had received ? To find such fault as this with the Viceroy certainly indicates madness. In the fourth paragraph of his reply the Lieutenant-Governor readily admits that the "first," the "principal," and the "immediate" object which the Government of India had in the appointment of the Commissioners was plainly missed, in a manner that must have immediately and forcibly struck His Excellency in Council as most strange and unaccountable ; and all that he submits for the consideration of the Viceroy is that the wording of the orders was such, that to all persons not otherwise cognizant of what was the main object actually in the mind of His Excellency in Council when penning the orders, all the objects of those orders must have appeared to have been fully carried out by the labors of the Special Commissioners. It will be remembered that the Governor-General in his "Minute" declared that the primary object and immediate case of the special Commissioners was the obtaining of reliable information as to the motives of the ryots, and the actual facts of the position in order to a permanent and final adjustment of the differences between the planters and the ryots. Now the Lieutenant Governor maintains that the wording of the instructions was such that this never could have been understood from them as the primary object of the Government of India in appointing a Special Commission. So satisfied is he of the correctness of this view, that in his reply he trans-

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scribes the instructions in order that a fair judgment upon this issue may be formed. Let any intelligent reader peruse the very first sentences of the instructions, and say whether the Lieutenant-Governor is warranted in his assertion. They are as follows :—

2. "The Governor General in Council considers it to be fully established that, whatever may be the cause there is at the present moment an actual difficulty experienced in certain Districts by European Landholders in realizing their rents ; 2nd, further, he has no doubt that some of the European landholders are really alarmed at the unusual attitude which the Ryots have assumed towards them. His Excellency in Council cannot indeed admit that there is reasonable ground for the dark suspicion to which some of the Planters have given expression as to the acts and intentions of the Ryots. That there have been instances of assaults upon the Factory servants is unfortunately true, but this affords no ground for suspecting that other of Factory servants who have suddenly died have been secretly murdered, or that there is a disposition or the part of the Ryots to have recourse to such atrocities.

3. "The Governor General in Council is however, of opinion that the unwillingness evinced by the Ryots to pay their rents, and the uneasiness which such conduct has not unnaturally produced in the minds of the European Landholders require that the Government should adopt some active and special measures *with the view both of arresting the spread of any belief among the Ryots that they can with impunity refuse to discharge their liabilities and of removing the apprehensions entertained by the Planters in regard to the consequences of such conduct if permitted to proceed unchecked.*"

After giving instructions that the Commissioners should first compel the ryots to pay the rents which they illegally withheld—that is, should first make them obey the laws which they were violating, and then proceed to inquire into the motives of their conduct, the Governor-General in the seventh paragraph of the instructions says :—

"7. If no difficulty should be experienced in persuading the ryots to pay their rents it will then be a very important part of the duty to be discharged of the Commissioner to obtain reliable information as to the motives which have induced the ryots to withhold payment of their rents until called upon in this manner to pay them. On this point the Governor-General in Council thinks it probable —that an officer not having an intimate knowledge of the people and their language find much difficulty in satisfying himself."

And in the ninth paragraph he says with peculiar emphasis :—

"9. While the Commissioner's first and immediate care will be to bring about a settlement as to the matter of rent between the Zemindars and their Ryots, and the Governor-General in Council is much inclined to believe that this will not be attended with serious difficulty except where there may be a *bona fide* dispute as to the *amount* of the rent which is due, *there are some general points on which it is very desirable that his attention should be carefully and constantly fixed* in order that he may be able to form a satisfactory judgment upon the statements which have been made regarding them."

Again, in the tenth paragraph he says :—

"Especially whether there is any foundation for the supposition of a design to drive Europeans out of the country, and in that case *from what motives and feelings such a design originated.*"

Finally, in the thirteenth paragraph the Governor-General says :—

"The circumstances of the case appear to the Governor General in Council to require the appointment of an officer, who, uninterrupted by any other duties whatever, will be able to *devote his whole time and attention to the adjustment of the differences existing between the Landholders and their Ryots* which it is impossible that either the commissioner of the Division or the District officers could do with a proper regard to the many functions which devolve upon them."

Such is the distinct wording of the instructions. Let any unprejudiced person, any one who does not boast of having "a strong bias against the planters," say whether the Lieutenant-Governor is warranted in asserting that the primary object of the Governor-General in Council could not be understood from these instructions. Nothing could be made plainer. However, "none so deaf as those who will not hear."

Local News.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening :—

MARCH.	
OVERTURE, "Nabucco"	*Verdi.*
WALTZ, "Dona Sabine"	*Henrion.*
SELECTION, (1st part) "I. Montecchi, E. Capulitti"	*Bellini.*
SELECTION, (2nd part) ditto.	"
QUADRILLE, "Militaire"	*Kuhner.*
GAPLOP, "Burlesque"	*Cusside.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 2nd March, 1862.

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 20,628.				
Amount	Rs.	7,839	7	7
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	2,539	5	11
Total...	Rs.	10,378	13	8
Corresponding Week last year.	*Open 81½ Miles.*			
COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 10,429.				
Amount	Rs.	5,796	15	10
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	1,263	10	10
Total...	Rs.	7,060	10	8

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

20th March 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	17	57	P.	19	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	32	P.	21	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee	Max.	1	48	P.	17	N. W. C.
		Min.	...	12	P.	43	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta	Max.	6	28	P.	29	N. W. P.
		Min.	2	45	P.	28	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	6	65	S.	49	W. C.
		Min.	...	40	P.	63	W. C.
	Kurrachee	Max.	3	63	P.	7	N. W. C.
		Min.	6	53	P.	26	N. W. C.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several Persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI :—

Shaik Hoossein Sallay Mahomed, Futmaboo his wife, Shaik Abdool Shaik Hoosein, the former two are hack buggy keepers, and the latter one is a dry fish seller ; date of petition filed, 5th March 1862.

Hussonjee Noorbhoy, a dealer in dammer ; Moossajee Allybhoy and Essajee Allybhoy, dealers in dammer ; date of petition filed, 7th March 1862.

Cursetjee Bomanjee, Hormusjee Cursetjee, and Pallonjee Merwanjee, the first is employed, and the latter two are coopers ; Ramjee wulud Gunnoojee, a dealer in grass ; Sudoo Yessoojee, a carpenter ; date of petitions filed, 8th March 1862.

Husson Kudoojee, Dawood Hussoon, Oomer Kudoojee, and Manbaee, widow of the late Adum, cotton spinners ; date of petition filed, 10th March 1862.

Veerjee Purshotum, a general merchant ; Memon Geega Succoor and Memon Jeewa Succoor, dealers in hookas ; date of petition filed, 12th March 1862.

Purshotum Curson, a carpenter, Pranjivundass Bhoydass, Gholabdass Bhoydass, and Purbhoodass Bhoydass, Guzerathee writers ; date of petitions filed, 14th March 1862.

Dinajee Bhaskerjee, a clerk in the Bombay Collector's office ; Janardhun Sunker, a clerk ; Sudasew Damodhurjee, unemployed ; date of petitions filed, 17th March 1862.

Gopall Nagoojee, a carpenter ; Jooma Mahomed, Peeroo Nathoo, Hassaboo his wife, and Fuckoo Peeroo, washermen ; date of petitions filed, 18th March 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovementioned Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Ramjee wulud Gunnoojee, Sudoo Yessoojee,—1st Monday in April next, at 11 o'clock.

Gungajee Jeewajee, Sittaram Hurry, and Bujee Naiqueen, Memon Geega Suacoor and Memon Jeewa Succoor, Purshotum Curson, Dinajee Bhaskerjee Janardhun Sunker and Sadasew Damodhur, Shaik Husson Sallay Mahomed, Futnaboo, his wife, and Shaik Abdool Shaik Hoossein, Pranjivundass Bhoydass, Goolabdass Bhoydass, and Purbhoodass Bhoydass, Cursetjee Bomanjee, Hormusjee Cursetjee, and Pallonjee Merwanjee, Gopall Nagoojee,—3rd Monday in April next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed Schedules of their debts, Estates, and Effects in my Office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my Office, at least three days before the hearing.

J. W. ORR,
Clerk of the Court.

Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort Bombay,
this 18th day of March 1862.

Law Intelligence.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day,

BEFORE THE HON. THE PUISNE JUSTICE IN CHAMBERS.

28 Doe on the demise of Ball Dinnajee *vs.* Roe afterwards Anundrao Ragoonathjee.

33 Mooljee Canjee *vs.* Khetsey Dhurrumsey.

34 Doe on the demise of Sullamon Dawood *vs.* Roe Nanebai widow.

36 John Turner, &c. *vs.* Abdool Currim Abdool Aziz.

38 M. A. de Souza *vs.* Culliandass Kirparam.

SUPREME COURT.—CROWN SIDE.
FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Fourth Day, Friday, 21st March 1862.

(BEFORE SIR M. R. SAUSSE, C. J.)

HIS Lordship took his seat on the bench shortly after ten o'clock, when the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. R. MACKENZIE,—*Foreman.*

Mr. S. W. Dyson, Mr. C. Mackinlay, Mr. A. Mc Combie, Mr. J. Page, Mr. R. Towner, Mr. W. Nock, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. M. A. De Souza, Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee, Mr. Eknath Govinjee, and Mr. Mahomed E. Punday.

BREACH OF TRUST.—*Joseph Francis De Souza* was charged with having feloniously embezzled certain Government property ; and on another count with having feloniously stolen the same.

The Advocate General, with Mr. Dunbar, instructed by the Government solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Westropp stated the case to the jury.

Dr. Campbell called and examined by Mr. Dunbar.—I am a Surgeon in charge of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. I know the prisoner at the bar, he was Assistant Apothecary and Steward, he joined in Oct. 1849, he left on the first of May 1860. He also filled the office of Steward and as such had charge of the provisions and clothing. When any clothing was required it was his duty to give it out. The clothing was brought to the Asylum by the servants of the Commissariat and made over to the prisoner, they were obtained on my indents. Those articles now produced are the same as those supplied to the Hospital, they have the Commissariat mark on them. The prisoner had no authority to remove these articles to his own house. I first heard about these things being at the prisoner's house from Mr. Bailey, the Constable, in December last. The prisoner's house is close to the Asylum.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—I thought well of the prisoner previous to this transaction. He left the Asylum on his promotion to Apothecary and went to Deesa to the 33rd Regiment. The prisoner surrendered himself as soon as he was aware of the charge, there was no warrant issued against him. Mr. Bailey, the Constable, first gave me the information. I have heard that there is a good deal of pilfering and wasting going on in the Hospital establishments. The Steward would be held responsible for any pilfering and waste which he could not account for. There was a committee held annually for the purpose of comparing the return of the Hospital Steward with the dead stock, and any articles that were condemned were destroyed, they were burnt. The prisoner when he left made over the dead stock to his successor. I was aware of all money and other articles taken from lunatics, and I believe they were all made over correct. I have reason to believe that he had a private fortune of his own besides his salary, which was forty eight rupees a month.

Re-examined by Mr. Westropp.—I had no reason to expect that there was pilfering to the amount of thirteen hundred rupees. I meant that there might have been pilfering to some extent.

To the Court.—When the prisoner was giving over his dead stock to his successor there was no one else present but the successor himself, (Mr. Rozario.) I desired the incoming Steward to take over the dead stock from the prisoner and to examine the same, I believe that it was done, but I cannot say in what way it was carried out. I had reason to believe that pilfering was carried on in consequence of the facility for so doing. Some of the articles produced to me by Constable Bailey were of the description of those condemned by the committee, but they were not condemned afterwards. The nature of the investigation of the dead stock by the committee, were from the inspection of such articles as were brought forward by the Steward as he considered to be unserviceable ; and if they believed them to be unserviceable they were destroyed by fire or some other means. They then compared the dead stock return with the articles in store and deducted those that had been destroyed. There was no return of articles missing, besides those destroyed by the inmates.

[A Female witness of the name of Dienbhye not having answered to her name when called her recognizance was rendered liable to be forfeited. His Lordship then ordered the sheriff to send for her.]

Gasper de Rozario called and examined by Mr. Westropp.—I am Assistant Apothecary to the Lunatic Asylum. I took charge of the stewardship of the hospital from the prisoner in May 1860. Most of the articles drawn from the Commissariat have the Commissariat mark on them. It is usual to stamp clothing and other articles with the letters "*Hospital*" when given out from our stores, with the exception of some few things which the patients objected to wear with the mark on them. The average number of patients in the Asylum were 200. I received the articles according to a dead stock return book and the articles that were made over to me agreed with it. There was a record of the stock received kept by the Steward and a record was likewise kept of what was expended by the Steward. These goods now shewn to me were not made over to me by the prisoner, neither was any of the articles which were shewn to me by Mr. Bailey.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—None of the cloth, that was not made up, and shewn to me by Mr. Bailey, resembles the articles made up into clothing. But if it was made up it would be like the articles indented for. I don't think I meant to say, when before the Magistrate, that *some* of the articles were marked and not *many* of them. I keep the dead stock book myself. When Dr. Campbell examines the book, he calls for the indents and the report of the proceedings of the annual Committee. The proceedings show the articles that were condemned and destroyed. I have to be always on my guard against pilfering by the lunatics in their freaks ; and I would have to make up any deficiency that I could not properly account for. I reported to Dr. Campbell that the articles of dead stock made over to me by the prisoner were correct.

Re-examined by Mr. Westropp.—Mostly all of these articles have a Commissariat mark on them by which I am enabled to identify them.

To the Court.—When the insane patients refuse to wear the articles that are marked, we get them made up for them without the mark. The materials are obtained from the Commissariat.

Mr. Henry Bailey, Police Constable, called and examined by Mr. Westropp.—In consequence of information I received I went to the house of the prisoner. I took four sarees with me, these are the articles now produced. I got them from four native women living in the bazar. When I went to the prisoner's house and there saw Mrs. DeSouza. I then went to the Asylum and saw the Apothecary in charge when I compared the sarree's with others that were there and found them to be of exactly the same pattern and description of those now produced. I then went back to the house and on searching found a number of articles such as are used in the Asylum (here the witness enumerates the articles.) I then went into the yard and in a godown I found about two cart loads of wearing apparel, and in another godown I found a quantity of cooking utensils about another cart load, some of which I now produce. Some of them were larger than those required for the ordinary use of a private person and such as are in use at the Asylum (here the witness read from a list which he had made at the time of the seizure.) There were, similar articles to those I had seized, in use in the Asylum. I showed these things to Mr. Rozario and others. I found the first eight sarees at the bottom of a drawer in the bed-room. And the remainder of the articles were piled up in great heaps in the godown. I found the Commissariat mark on hundreds of the articles which I seized at the prisoner's house. They were such as was in use at the Asylum. There were no marks on the dungaree.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—If I was told that those were the pots and pans of his family, which were very numerous, I should perhaps think that the number of them would not be excessive provided they had not been so large. The pots and pans that I saw in the Asylum had no marks on them.

Framjee Nowrojee called and examined by Mr. Westropp.—I am in the employ of the Commissariat contractors, they were in the habit of supplying articles of clothing to the Lunatic Asylum. I saw some goods that were produced by Mr. Bailey. I recognise the articles now before me as being similar. I examined the articles when brought to me by Mr. Bailey ; they had the Commissariat mark on them ; they are stamped by that Department. I was in the employment of the contractors when they supplied that description of articles to the Commissariat. They were supplied by order of the Government. I remember such articles being supplied to the Asylum by our firm. We supplied the articles that had the Commissariat marks on them. Clothing were supplied to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital and the European General Hospital ; but it was of a different description to these articles.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—I don't mean to say that all articles bearing the Commissariat mark for the last hundred years were supplied by our house. I cannot tell what year these articles were supplied in.

Chota Nawab called and examined by Mr. Westropp.—I was a patient at the Lunatic Asylum. I knew the prisoner when I was there, he used to give out food and clothing to the patients. I recollect his taking something out of the godown one night : it was a bundle of clothing, it was taken to the Bunder and given to another man. He put some bedding on some sticks against the wall and then handed it over to another man, he put the bedding on the spikes. There were many bundles handed over, I cannot tell how many. It was done for three or four nights. The same precaution was taken on each occasion, and it was done at about ten o'clock. The articles taken were similar to those produced consisting of clothing, bedding and copper and other utensils. I was assisting him in removing these things as he was my master and if I had not done it he would have locked me up. Similar articles were used in the Asylum to those now produced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—I first communicated the circumstance to a Police Sepoy. I did not inform Dr. Campbell about it, because when people are ill like I was, no credence is given to their statements. I never told Dr. Campbell or any one else that the prisoner took twenty-five rupees from me. We took the goods out of the go down and passed them over the wall to other persons, there were many men over the wall, there were all together six of us including the prisoner and myself. This prisoner is a very bad man, he had salary, he sold tea and sugar, and took away these things. I told the sepoy, he told the European Constable, and he told Mr. Forjett. I gave information while the prisoner was at Deesa. I saw prisoner take the things away on three different nights and give them to a man on the sea shore who took them to the prisoner's bungalow. After that the prisoner used to come back again and told me that he was going to Deesa. He told me that on each occasion. The sahib said that I was ill but that was before the robbery. The people that were helping the prisoner were Hospital servants.

Re-examined by Mr. Westropp.—I believe that it was after the things were taken out of the prisoner's house, that I informed the Police.

To the Court.—The prisoner used to sleep in the Hospital. He got out over the wall, which was about breast high and had spikes on the top of it and he came back the same way. When I was in the Asylum I was considered a lunatic and no one would take any notice of what I said so that it would not be of any use my telling any one.

Deenbaee called and examined by Mr. Westropp.—I know the prisoner at the bar and likewise his wife. I have seen these four sarees now produced, they were sold to me by Mr. De Souza for the purpose of my giving them to my Ayah, but she did not approve of them so I sold them to some other women. Mrs. De Souza first spoke to me about the sarees and then sent them to me by her daughter.

Condee called and examined by Mr. Westropp.—I bought the saree from the last witness, and it was afterwards taken away from me by Mr. Bailey.

Mr. J. Harrison called and examined by Mr. Westropp.—I am employed in the Commissariat Department. I recognise the marks on these goods as being those made in the Department. The marks indicate the date of receipt and issue. The goods are never marked until they are approved of. I now produce the brands which are used. The mark P. Y. indicates Presidency. The marks on these articles correspond with such as would be produced by these brands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey.—The marks are put on by order of the Committee who approve of the article, that Committee is always ordered by the Brigade Major, and when the articles are inspected they are taken into store.

To the Court.—Articles once issued and approved of by the Committee, cannot be received back by the Commissariat. When once they are stamped they cannot be returned. I have never known an instance of their being returned after issue. From my own experience I am of opinion that the articles before me were issued by the Commissariat.

Mr. Westropp.—This is the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey submitted that there was no case to go to the jury, it had not been proved in evidence, that the property in question, had ever been in possession of the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Westropp replied and said that his learned friend was mistaken in supposing that he had stated that the property belonged to the Asylum. He stated that it was the property of Her Majesty the Queen.

Mr. Anstey still contended that the indictment was bad ; and that there was no case to go to the jury.

HIS LORDSHIP said that he was of opinion that there was a case to go to the jury.

Mr. Anstey then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner ; and in doing so dwelt on the position of the prisoner and of his respectability and his long service in the Asylum where he was always confided in by Dr. Campbell up to the time of his going away to Deesa. No one knew anything about this affair until the Police in their detective zeal hunted up something though it was difficult to say how they got information, unless it was from the lunatic that was examined here this day. The learned counsel continued, and said that he would not insult the jury by dwelling on the improbable story of the poor lunatic, with his tale about the business of the three nights with their precise and identical occurrences, of the things being taken away at the same time and hour on each night, and of the prisoner coming back on each occasion to the said lunatic, and telling in precisely in the same words that he was going away to Deesa. There had been no concealment by the prisoner ; though the goods were certainly under lock and key. Dr. Campbell had stated in his evidence that the prisoner used to supply the Asylum with articles to a large amount monthly, and therefore, might it not be reasonably suggested, that the prisoner, as he had to make up these deficiencies as they occurred from time to time might he not then have got possession of some of these condemned arcticles and stored them up in his own house. It was well known that condemned Commissariat stores did somehow or other get into the Bazar. Then it must be recollected that the dead stock at the Asylum, when it was subjected to the investigation of the committee, and when some of the articles were condemned there was no proof of their always being destroyed, so that it was just possible, that some of these articles, might have got, by some means, into the godown of the prisoner. Then it had never been shown that any of these articles had ever been in his possession as Steward. There were many reasons why the jury should doubt the probability of his having committed the offence with which he was charged. He was a man of respectability and of property, and therefore it was the more improbable that he would have committed himself in the paltry manner in which it was now alleged. The learned gentleman would not trouble the jury any longer but would confidently leave the case in their hands.

HIS LORDSHIP in summing up, said that there were some circumstances in the case that were favorable to the prisoner. He had surrendered himself as soon as he was made acquainted with the charge that had been made against him. He had likewise made over everything correct to his successor Mr. Rozario. And he had been respected by his superior Dr. Campbell, during the long while that he had filled his situation, and he did not leave that situation until he was promoted in his profession. The evidence of Chota Nawab should be looked upon with great caution ; he had been an inmate of the Asylum and although he at present was discharged therefrom, yet it behoved them to look upon it with great caution. Every man was supposed to be innocent until he was proved to be otherwise. The very excellent character given to the prisoner by Dr. Campbell should be taken into consideration ; and in all cases where any doubt existed the character of the prisoner should have due weight and the balance should be given in favor of the prisoner. His Lordship then went very minutely through the whole of the evidence and commented thereon as he proceeded and explained from time to time such portions of it as where necessary to its full elucidation. Having gone through the whole of the evidence his Lordship said that it would now be for the jury to decide ; and if they thought that the prisoner had received the articles in his employment in Her Majesty's service, and had so embezzled them, then it would be their duty to find him guilty, provided the evidence was in their opinion satisfactory ; but if on the other hand they were not satisfied with the evidence then they would give the prisoner the benefit and they were bound to take into their consideration the very high character he had received, and acquit him.

The jury then retired and were absent about ten minutes. On their return they found a Verdict of not guilty for the prisoner.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the jury had acquitted the prisoner and he trusted that the narrow escape, would be a warning to him and others, and that it would teach him the value of a good character.

The prisoner was then discharged by Proclamation.

The Court rose at seven o'clock.

The gentlemen of the petit jury will be required to be in attendance this (Saturday) morning at a quarter to ten o'clock.

FINANCES OF INDIA.

(From the Times, Feb. 10.)

The finances of India are now engrossing public attention in this country to an extent which, though very unusual, is by no means difficult to understand. The Indian Minister in England and the new finance Minister at Calcutta are determined to make both ends meet, and, in order to complete the supplies demanded by the expenditure, an import duty has been levied in Indian ports on the most important of British manufactures. This violation of Free-trade principles has set Manchester in arms, and, although India in her manifest need has not gone half so far as Canada has gone without any justification at all, our columns have recently shown how strong is the resentment which the Calcutta Tariff has inspired. It cannot however, be denied that if the Indian Government is bent upon raising a sufficient revenue, it is also anxious to reduce the outgoings which that revenue is required to balance. Military retrenchment is the order of the day, and every year since the suppression of the mutinies has brought its quota of saving.

Ten years ago—that is so say, about midway between the Sikh wars and the Bengal mutinies—the military establishments of India comprised some 290,000 men. Of this enormous force, 30,000 were troops furnished from the Royal army ; the rest were soldiers in the service of the old Company, and mainly Sepoys. The usual distribution gave an army of 170,000 to the Bengal-Presidency, another of 65,000 to Madras, and a third of 55,000 to Bombay. We published last week the modern estimate for these establishments according to the very latest revision, and a comparison of the figures will show plainly enough what has been done since 1852. The 250,000 native troops of that period have at length dwindled into an army of 111,112, all ranks included. Much of that reduction was, of course, accomplished by the suicide of the great Bengal Army in 1857, but we are told that upwards of 64,000 men have been struck off the strength of this force since 1858-59. We may add, too, that savings have been effected not only in the scale but in the organization of the establishment, and that the cost of a native regiment is less than it was formerly. On the other hand, a considerable augmentation has necessarily occurred in a more expensive branch of the Indian forces. The European troops, formerly numbering altogether between 40,000 and 50,000, are now little short of double the former number. It has been decided, we learn, to fix "the future effective strength of the European force for all "India" at 73,577 men, of whom some 45,000 will be allotted to Bengal, 15,000 to Madras, and 14,000 to Bombay. The cost of each of these soldiers is reckoned at 1,100 rupees a-year, or 110*l.*, being about half as much as an American Volunteer costs while standing at his own door. Instead, however, of reckoning the actual charge, it will be more pertinent to compute the saving, and we may state that the estimate made for the whole European force in these figures is less by upwards of 800,000*l.* than that made two years ago, while upwards of a million sterling has been economized upon the native branch of the establishment since the year in which the mutinies were suppressed. It is probable enough that, as the reorganization of India proceeds and confidence is completely established, further reductions of the military force maintained in that country may be found safely practicable ; but these retrenchments are not to be effected without the preparation, as it may be as well perhaps to explain. The strength assigned to the Indian Army determines almost decisively the strength of the whole Imperial establishment. When it is known how many regiments are required for India, it is seen how many are required altogether. The former point, though decided at home, is decided only after conference with the Indian Government, and when the opinions of that Government were obtained in 1860 the demands made for troops appeared to the Home Government to be even in excess of the real exigencies of the case. The establishment therefore proposed for India by the Indian authorities was considerably reduced by the authorities at home, and the number of troops chargeable on the Indian Exchequer was fixed according to these modifications. Twelve months, however, wrought a great change. The prospects of peace and tranquillity had much improved, and, what was of still greater consequence, a new class of Finance Ministers had imported new ideas of economy into India. Mr. Laing was less alarmed than his predecessors about the security of the Empire, and more impressed than they had been with the necessity of balancing income and expenditure. The Indian Government, therefore, speedily reconsidered its decisions respecting the strength of the Army, and did, we believe, desire in 1861 to reduce still further the very establishments which had been already reduced below their own standard in 1860. Here, however, a difficulty occurred. A regiment or regiments deemed superfluous in India would be equally superfluous at home, where the necessary establishment was already complete, and it was unjust that the revenues of the Imperial Government should be burdened with a charge which had been incurred expressly on the representation of the Government of India. It was not fair, in short, that a battalion should be sent home and charged upon the home Estimates at any moment the Government of Calcutta should think fit to dispense with it. Our requirements in this respect are just as finite as theirs, and what is excess in one establishment is no less an excess in the other. With due notice, such reductions can be made in the general estimates as will save both parties harmless, but until those arrangements have been completed the two countries must take their fair shares of expenses on which they have deliberately agreed.

When the revision of the Indian establishments was first suggested, the scheme was regarded with little favour or confidence. Indian politicians of the old school insisted on the absolute impossibility of governing the country without a very large native army, while those who advocated an increased proportion of European troops could, of course, enforce their arguments by an appeal to the recent history of Bengal. Altogether, the conjuncture seemed as unpromising as possible. New native regiments had been raised by scores at the very time when fresh battalions were pouring in from England, and the mutiny of 150,000 Sepoys actually left the native army of India more numerous, if not more powerful, than it was before. However, a Commission was appointed to inquire and advise, and to the exertions of its members, under the able presidency of Colonel Balfour, we owe all the reforms on which we are now congratulating ourselves. Without proceeding in any spirit of hostility or recklessness, the Commissioners entered on the duty of bringing current assumptions to the test of practical proof, and the result was what we have seen. Many reductions declared to be utterly impossible were found to be perfectly easy, new openings for reform were discovered as investigation went on, and, at length, we obtain most important savings without any sacrifice of real efficiency.

What we would now ask is whether a machinery so successful might not be tried with some advantage at home ? The conditions of the two cases, though not exactly similar, are not without analogy. We have certainly no useless levies to disband, nor have we any equilibrium to maintain between regular troops and mutinous auxiliaries ; but we have an army the charge of which is as unsatisfactory to those who pay as to those who receive. The estimates in the aggregate are exceedingly heavy, and yet the pay of individuals is notoriously small. A system apparently based upon penuriousness results in a general extravagance of outlay, and, while military men are complaining of the details, the public is reasonably uneasy at the magnitude of the amount. Is not this a case in which an economical Commission migh find something to rectify ? It is surprising what may be sometimes accomplished even in the most hopeless of cases and the most exhausted of subjects by an independent judgment and a fresh pair of eyes. The natural effect of routine is to blunt the mind. So long as the scrutiny is merely official faults remain undetected the opportunities unseen. Nobody can doubt that Mr. Gladstone would be loth to spend an unnecessary shilling ; but, just as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing would have been powerless without Colonel Balfour and his colleagues, so our Chancellor of the Exchequer may need the aid of a friendly Commisson to sustain his views of financial economy. No inquiries are so effectual as those conducted from without. There is no need to impute bigotry or selfishness to anybody ; but so long as the organization of an establishment is revised only by those who have been accustomed to regard its arrangements as virtually unchangeable, it will be reasonable to suppose that reforms are more practicable than they are thought to be. Measuring the strength of our military establishments by their aggregate charges, we could undoubtedly argue that our army was liberally maintained, and yet, when the details of distribution are produced, they are found open to charges of shabbiness and wrong. Not a Session passes that the claims of some class or other to a more liberal consideration are not advocated in Parliament, and rejected, for the most part, not because they are unfounded, but because it would be a dangerous precedent to allow them. All this, we think, shows a case for inquiry, and, if anybody should look despondingly on the probable results, we can only say that things promised just as ill in India, and were yet found to admit, on judicious investigation, of safe, prompt, and most productive reform.

OPIUM CULTIVATION.

[FROM THE "HURKARU'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Goolzarbagh, Patna, 7th March 1862.

Before entering the station I visited a large number of villages in the direction of Behar, for the purpose of holding personal converse with the assamees, observing more closely than I have hitherto been able to do the system adopted in the cultivation of the Poppy, inspecting the homesteads of the ryots, and in short, familiarizing myself with everything calculated to shed additional light on the subject I have in hand, and assist me in discharging my duty with justice and impartiality. Had the Financier been with me, the prospect would doubtless have gladdened his heart, whilst scanning the endless succession of fields of milk white poppy stretching away into the distance, till entirely lost in the remote horizon. On all sides the ground is completely hid from view by one vast sheet of white, which, if the sun did not unpleasantly remind you that you are in India, would incline you to believe that it had been snowing heavily during the preceding night. Standing breast-high amidst the flowers and passing from compartment to compartment of each field, were to be seen the sable figures of the ryots and of all the members of their families assiduously lancing the poppy pustule and permitting the poisonous substance within to exude only to be gathered in on the ensuing morn. But if the spectacle before him would have soothed Mr. Laing's slumbers with pleasant visions of a glorious income and a proportionate restoration of the Imperial finances, the wail of sorrow which rises daily from the lips of thousands who are unconsciously working out his most ardent aspirations, would send him home again a sadder and a wiser man. Whether I sat by the village well, or under the banian tree, or within the umbrageous "tope" stood at the door of the ryot's hut, or strolled in the cool of the evening over the narrow bunds which serve as lines of demarcation, at early morn or dewy eve, in all places and at all times this wail fell heavily on my ear. I was not surprised in commencing my task, to find some difficulty in eliciting answers to my questions. I reflected before I set out, that long-continued oppression must produce its natural results, and engender suspicions in the breasts of those poor men who have no friends, that I must have some ulterior motive to serve, some *arrier pensé*, which would add to their difficulties and augment their miseries. Although I had made the tactics of the "circumlocution office" my peculiar study during my progress from Calcutta, and invariably commenced conversing with the ryots on topics as far removed from that of opium, as the poles are from each other, I invariably perceived a hesitancy and a laconicism in their replies, which told all too eloquently that a crushing fear of the khattadar tied their tongues, and filled them with anxiety lest the very stones should prate against them. But I resolved to trust to perseverance and the honesty of my intentions, and I was not disappointed. When they were once convinced that no "fiend in human shape" stood before them, but a friend, one who was totally unconnected with the Opium Department and had no intention to increase the burdens under which they already groaned, a simple question of mine sufficed to tear down the barriers which merciless and rapacious officials had constructed to dam the hot stream of mingled complaint and objurgation which struggled within to free itself. "Supposing I were desirous of securing land here for cotton cultivation, would you take advances from me?" "Yes and be glad to do so." "Why?" This last query was potent as the familiar "Open Sessame" of our childhood ; and the floodgates being thus carried away, the torrent rushed forth with a violence which set everything like dispassionate investigation at defiance. I silently permitted it to expend its fury, and then, when the waters had subsided, entered patiently on my task. As the *friend of India* has said, that I gleaned the information contained in my former letters "at second hand," it will now perhaps be satisfactory to him to learn, that the assamees of not one, but, several villages in these parts have unhesitatingly endorsed all my statements in all their integrity, and have corroborated in detail every individual assertion which I have thought it necessary to make. I swept away with the feather of my pen every statement which bore the faintest trace of exaggeration, or carried with it the mildest taint of inaccuracy, and placed on record those only that have received the imprimatur of different people, resident in different parts of the country, and who were strangers to each other.

My letter from Monghyr concluded with a revelation which must have filled with horror the heart of every Englishman and Englishwoman who has seen it. I determined to make this sale and barter of children a subject of careful and frequent enquiry, and, alas ! that I should have to say it, I have in various quarters met with a mournful conformation of the truth of that hideous revelation. Not only have I heard the acknowledgment of ryots that the secret vending of children, to enable cultivators to meet the gubernatorial demand for refund of advances, is not uncommon, but I saw with my own eyes an unfortunate couple who had once been thus obliged to sacrifice their own offspring to satisfy the ravenous maw of the Opium Department. At a certain village to which I had come in the course of my peregrinations, (the name of which I shall forward in my private letter to you) I sat down on the gnarled and twisted roots of a large banian tree, waiting till the labours of the day being over (they were lancing the poppy-head) the ryots should return to their homes, I have reason to remember that village, and I see it now with my mind's eye ; the snowy expanse of poppy ; the hedges of spicy cactus which separated some of the holdings from others ; the throng of swarthy men, women and children carefully puncturing each individnal pustule ; the village dogs barking at imaginary enemies by whom their drowsy meditations were disturbed ; the setting sun lighting up with a golden radiance the branches of the tree under which I sat, whilst the topmost leaflets bathed themselves in his rays and danced in the cool evening breeze ; the industrious ants, with a sagacity all their own, adhering closely to their line of march up the knotty roots and along the broad rugged breast of the giant tree whose refreshing shade was to me so grateful ; whilst all the insect world were beginning to come forth to make the silence of the advancing night vocal. At length the cultivators and their families gathered round me, and after they had been made to understand the harmless character of my mission, we entered on a quiet and interesting confabulation. Whilst they were confirming with intense bitterness the accuracy of all that I have already told you of the ceaseless persecution to which they are subjected by the insatiable cupidity of khattadars *et hoc genus omne*, I gradually approached the question which then weighed most heavily on my mind, and at length enquired whether it were true that children were sometimes clandestinely sold by their parents, when the latter had no other means at hand to repay monies previously received. I added that although I had been elsewhere assured that the practice was not uncommon yet it appeared to me to be so monstrous as to be almost incredible. The man to whom I had addressed myself answered me with a snort of contempt for my scepticism and mental ineptitude, and by way of reply pointed to an old ryot who stood in the crowd before me, and said tersely, "ask him." I *did* ask him—and I now proceed to give you a literal translation of the conversation that ensued.

"Some years ago," said the man, "I had two children, a son and a daughter. The kattadar came to me and said 'this is the time of settlement, and you must let me have the advance you received from me because I have to make it good to the Hakim.' I had nothing to give. A lingering sickness, debts incurred by the marriage of a near relative, a bad season and other causes combined to render this impossible. He told me that he would then seize my oxen and ploughs, the few cooking utensils I had, the old charpoy on which I and my wife repose after the day's labours are over, and that if these did not suffice to free me then my house was to go too. What could I do? If my plough and oxen had been sold, I might as well have died at once, since nothing but starvation would have stared me and my family in the face, unless I borrowed from the Mahajun who lends at crushing interest, and *he* would not have advanced me a pice as I was already in his books. There was therefore no alternative, and I sold my two children. 'I had *but* two' added the old man with touching pathos, looking at me the while with a countenance in which anguish for his lost children, and fear lest his confession should bring him into trouble, struggled painfully.

"How long ago did this occur ?

"It might be six years, it might be five, it might be seven years. I do not know exactly. I take no note of time. What is time or this world to me? My children are gone, and if it were not that at times I feel them hanging about my heart, I would go too."

"Who bought your son ?"

"My boy was purchased by a Mahomedan who had halted at Behar on his way to the Upper Provinces. He promised not to seduce my child from Hindooism."

"Where is your son now ?"

"I don't know. Some say he is in Lucknow, some, in Delhi, and others, in Agra. Why should I enquire ? He has left the religion of his forefathers and his master has broken his word solemnly pledged to me. May the curse of Bhugwan cling to him and his for ever."

"Where then is your daughter ?"

The man hesitated, and then said "In Benares. She was purchased by a woman of my own creed, who said that she would treat her as her own daughter, and marry her to her own son. But she proved to be a bad woman, and sold her when she reached Benares where she now—(after a struggle and a pause) earns her bread."

The words were scarcely out of his mouth, when his aged wife, pushing her way through the throng, threw herself before me, and ere I could utter a word of remonstrance, sprung again to her feet, and flinging her grey hairs to the evening breeze, she lifted her trembling hands to Heaven, and implored the Almighty to remove her from this cruel world, whilst the tears ran in torrents down her withered cheeks. A murmur of sympathy and compassion ran through the crowd, and I turned away from the spot with a feeling at heart of bitter humiliation. And from not a few of these wretched homesteads, surrounded by fields of wondrous beauty, does this cry of sorrow, this outpouring of a bereft mother's heart ascend to the throne of the Eternal, whilst the Government of this country, strengthening itself in the impunity it has hitherto enjoyed, and looking only to its balance sheet like a sordid huckster, steadily refuses to remodel a system by which slavery is indirectly countenanced and prostitution encouraged.

From a personal observation and enquiry then I am satisfied that in order to give back to the Opium Department that which it has disbursed in the shape of advances, the practise of selling children clandestinely in the market is by no means uncommonly resorted to, and that where from various causes this cannot be done, the ryot sold out of house and home, dismissed from his native village and its familiar scenes, and sent to wander whithersoever he chooses, for "the world is all before him." This is a picture worthy the earnest attention and consideration of the people of England.

Since the oppressive character of the system adopted in the cultivation of the poppy is so notorious, that the veriest fishfag can tell you tales connected with it, the question naturally suggests itself ; "how is it that Zemindars, whose lands have hitherto escaped the fangs of the department, are induced to surrender them for the growth of that plant ?" I agitated this matter also in the course of my travels, and have learnt that the *modus operandi* is as simple as it is effectual. The native officials of the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent inform that gentleman, that certain lands which pertain to a Zemindar, whom I shall call Ramdeen (any name will do) are of a fine sandy loamy nature, the best adapted, I might add, for poppy cultivation, and that it would be as well if the Sircar could secure possession of the said lands. The gentleman alluded to naturally inclines a willing ear to these representations, for does not increase of cultivation bring him increase of reputation for zeal, energy, and all that sort of thing, to say nothing of that which is more tangible in the shape of promotion with augmented salary whilst the Amlah are equally interested in the project, for will it not afford them a more extended field, a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground, whereon they may pick up the "demnition gold and silver ?" The former then writes a civil letter in the Vernacular to the said Ramdeen in which he is politely requested to surrender his lands for rearing of poppy, the Sircar being anxious to extend the sphere of the department's operations. This letter is duly conveyed to Ramdeen the ill-starred, in whom the sight of the awful official seal of the Hakim instantly produces the conviction, that the document which he holds in his hands is not a letter but a mandate, not a simple solicitation, but a district command. The gomashtahs, khattadars, and peons, who brought the Roobkaree in question are not of course behind hand in confirming him in this impression, but in order to make the bitter pill as palatable as they can, they hold up to him pleasant pictures of the celebrity he will acquire as the friend, the *Khairkhah*, of the Sircar, and he is finally assured, that if he complies with the wishes of the Department, he will always find protectors in the Judicial officers of the district, should he at any time be so unfortunate as to find himself in a scrape, whereas non-compliance will certainly, in some inexplicable manner bring in its train a succession of troubles and disasters, in which the myrmidons of the Police will play a prominent and unpleasant part. The good folks at home will doubtless be astonished at that which is matter of perfect notoriety and well understood in these regions, that should any Zemindar or landholder be so fool-hardy as to refuse to yield his lands and thereby place his ryots under the heels of the Opium Department, malgre the terrible weight of the influence already alluded to, he is sure to find himself in hot water with the Darogah and Police officers of the district, and although perhaps the most peaceable of men incessantly engaged in defending himself against charges of riot and manslaughter, and finally, perhaps, of murder itself ! Is it any wonder then that landholders show at best but little hesitation in yielding to the will of the authorities, and surrendering lands, which when once thus surrendered, can never be withdrawn ? The ryots are then called and told that they must sow poppy seed for the future. In vain they protest, in vain they proclaim their total ignorance of the art of cultivating the plant, in vain they declare that they have not a sufficient number of wells. Now these wells are very important things in these particular species of horticulture. My friend Mr. Gennoe who is in charge of the opium factory at Ghazeepore published a pamphlet last year, entitled "Notes on the Cultivation of Poppy," and this brochure is now before me. At page 5 I find the following remark. "Wells are *essentially necessary for poppy fields*, and every facility and encouragement should be given to construct them wherever they are wanted. Kucha wells may be dug at a trifling cost which would be more than three-fold repaid by the productive returns of the crop. *Well* water is preferred to water obtained from other sources such as "jheels and rivers," notwithstanding the weight of this authority, in most instances the absence of a sufficient number of wells on grounds lately acquired is a matter of little or no concern whatever to the department. Like Gallio it cares for none of these things. Even when money has been disbursed for the purpose, which is rarely done, the amount dwindles into utter insignificance by the time it reaches the ryot. As to the cultivators ignorance of the art of rearing poppy, the department remedies that by sending a man to teach them ! You here behold again the high hand of authority pressing heavily on the shoulders of the defenceless husbandmen, and compelling them to do that which they have no mind to. Of course when once they have entered on the cultivation, they are, as my native friend in Monghyr told me, "under the heels of the Government for life."

I was anxious to learn the mode of procedure adopted by the native officials of this wonderful department, in the event of a Zemindar stoutly persisting in his refusal to accept advances, and setting at defiance all menaces and gloomly vaticinations as to the results likely to arise from the interference of the Darogah and his myrmidons. There is such a charming simplicity about the line of policy then pursued, that I cannot resist the temptation of admitting the public behind the scenes. Gomasthas, khattadars, and Zilladars, with a posse of peons and burkundazes go down to the Zemindar's residence and like good honest men as they are, endeavour by persuasion and advice to bring the malcontent to reason. Failing in this, they then quietly produce a bag which contains the amount set apart as an advance, and fling it into the delinquent's compound !" He is now looked upon as one who has *accepted an advance* for growing poppy, and the crowd of officials and underlings then wends its way again to the office. If the Zemindar immediately "chucks" the bag into the street, it lies there, since the department has nothing more to do with it. But if at the proper season it should appear, that this choleric landholder has not scattered poppy seed over his lands or distributed the money amongst his tenants he is forthwith reported to the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent as having refused to do so after he had willingly taken the advance made by the Hakim. Witnesses of course are not wanting to swear to the truth of the accusation and as the Department adjudicates its own cases, the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent is Judge, jury, and counsel for plaintiff ! ! He finds the criminal guilty and sends him to the Magistrate to be sentenced. This officer has nothing whatever to do with the line of reasoning adopted by him of the Opium Department—it might be logical or it might not—the witnesses might have perjured themselves or they might not—with all this he has no concern. He looks at the charge, he reads the decision, he sentences accordingly. Did I not say that there is a simplicity about this system of doing things which is absolutely refreshing ? What amount of probability there is in favor of the man's being able to extricate himself in such a case, I leave you to discover.

But the Opium Department has many other weapons in its armoury, wherewith to compel the tillers of the soil to attend to the hated poppy. It sometimes inscribes "*ire victis*" on its banners, and then goes forth to conquer and dispossess. Like other potentates however, it occasionally calls in an ally. A case occurred in Monghyr shortly before I entered that station. The Department had cast its eyes on a tract of land across the river which was cultivated by ryots who happened to be Rajpoots, and Brahmins, men of high caste, who are rather kittle cattle to meddle with at times. As they were not likely to submit tamely to the imperious mandate of those who coveted their possessions, it became necessary to call in the aid of the Judicial officer. Now as the magistrate of Monghyr was about to visit the interior of the district, what could be so easy and simple as for him to proceed also to the spot where these insubordinate ryots had absolutely the insolence and temerity to refuse to resign that which was their own? Arrived at the scene of action, he harangued the delinquents, doubtless with great unction and eloquence, and told them that if they still declined to cultivate poppy, their lands would be made over to the Opium department whose men and ploughs would very soon turn up the soil. The men remonstrated, spoke of the hardship of being prevented from raising such crops as they fancied, and appealed to the justice and humanity of the Sircar. They might as well have saved their breath to cool their porridge. It was the will of the Hakim, and Mr. Henderson would doubtless have concluded his exhortation with a flourish from Juvenal.

"*Hoc volo sic jubeo sit pro ratione voluntas*" but for a trifling circumstance wholly unlooked for. If to state that quite untouched by the persuasive accents of the orator, these obtuse ryots suddenly saluted him and his attendants, plus the official of the Opium Department, with successive volleys of large clods of earth with which the lately ploughed ground plentifully supplied them. Rapid and searching was the fire ; the dust rolled in clouds over the field, and as there was no help for it, Magistrate and native amlah beat an ignominous retreat which was speedily converted into a total route. Mr. Henderson came into Monghyr with no small loss of reputation having fallen considerably in the estimation of the inhabitants *blanc et noir*. The subject was discussed at every tea-table, and afforded intense mirth to the ragamuffins in the bazaar, where every toothless old jade chuckled over the picture of the young Bengal civilian seeking the bubble reputation in the presence of thick headed clodheaving ryots. "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon ; lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph."

Indian Intelligence.

THE DECCAN.

A Correspondent from Sholapoor writes to us that in consequence of the great demand for linseed it has been extensively sown in that neighbourhood to such an extent as to cause a rise in the prices of other crops. Our informant, who is a native, is of opinion that Government should interfere to regulate these agricultural matters, as is done in the territories of His Highness the Nizam. English custom of course requires that every cultivator should be left to sow whatever crop he may think best, it being sure that the supply will in the long run be suited to the demand. It might be well to enquire, however, whether the English system does not suppose an easy and rapid communication between different districts, such as exists in England more completely than here. No doubt demand adapts itself to supply, here as elsewhere, but perhaps it may do so roughly and slowly, and occasion inconvenience in particular places.—*Poona Observer, March* 20.

CEYLON.

Unlike the previous half of February, the second fortnight has been very favourable to the preparation and shipment of Coffee. Accordingly up to 26th February, a considerable quantity went forward as follows :—

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
3 Ships for London with...	23,258	5,865	29,123
1 do. Gibraltar	3,820	2,000	5,820
1 do. Melbourne......	2,605	37	2,642
1 do. Liverpool	2,522	1,469	3,991
6 Ships with............cwt.	32,205	9,271	41,576

Our total shipments from 1st October 1861 to end of February 1862, are :

Plantation—Cwts.		217,821
Native	„	72,452
Total	„	290,273

And this without including the cargo of the *Titania* which cleared on the 27th, and took away :—

Plantation	7,341
Native	2,041
Total	9,382

So that up to the end of February, the total export reached 300,000 cwts. This is a figure far in advance of previous seasons at the same period, shewing that if the crop is small, great expedition has been used in getting it forward. The increase in Plantation is most marked, and even Native shews an increase on last season. Our friends interested in Coffee and with good means of information, hold that the great bulk of the Coffee is already gone and if the round 400,000 is made up, that is all we can expect. They point as proof to Colombo stores empty of Coffee ; and, to carts returning from the interior unladen, or proceeding to Badulla at this early period of the season. A few think differently, and believe that, somehow, the half million will be made up. We must confess that, looking merely at the result of previous seasons, when a large falling off was, at an early period, predicted, we rather lean to the belief that the total out-turn will be nearer 500,000 than 400,000. We trust this may be the case for the sake of our friends, the Planters. The distribution of the Crop to 26th February is as follows :—

Distribution of Coffee Crop exported from Ceylon, from 1st October 1861 to 26th Feb. 1862.—

	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
London	205,974	65,771	271,745
Liverpool............	2,522	1,469	3,991
Gibraltar	3,820	2,000	5,820
Sydney	2,303	975	3,278
Melbourne	3,202	1,387	4,589
Mauritius	„	850	850
Total......	217,821	72,452	290,273

For the succeeding crop all the signs are good—fine sunny weather, with occasional gentle showers. The fear seems to be that the crop may ripen all at once and that there may not be hands enough to pick it.—*Overland Observer, March* 3.

Another well-known resident of Colombo is gone, and the place that once knew him knows him no more. Captain Dudley, the Paymaster of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, died on the 18th,—gradual softening of the brain having terminated in Epilepsy. He was buried last evening with full military honours. All the Officers in Garrison, nearly the whole of the Head Quarters Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and a portion of H. M. 50th, besides a large number of the civil population, attended the funeral. The deceased was an amiable and estimable man and a good officer.—*Id.*

Colonel Wilkinson, Royal Engineers, on whom the rapid course of events devolved the administration of the Government of this colony from July to October 1860, has lately been promoted to the rank of Major General.—*Id.*

Yesterday a Saw-Fish was caught near Mutwal measuring no less than 17 feet in length. The captors refused an offer of £6 15 for this monstrous fish, standing out for £10, which sum they said it would realize by being cut up and sold in the market. The saw-fish is first cousin to the shark ; and all species of sharks and at all stages of their existence are greedily eaten by the Natives of this country.

The *saw*-fish with his awfully serrated snout—an instrument calculated apparently to torture as well as destroy—must not be confounded with that truly elegant bird of the ocean—the *sword*-fish—splendid specimens of which are occasionally, caught off Colombo. The snout of this latter fish is not serrated, but smooth and sharp pointed. Both are formidable enemies of the *whale* tribe. It is truly melancholy to hear the agonising groans of a huge whale, torn and whipped to death by saw-fishes and thrashers.—*Id.*

We should like much to have a solution of this mystery, of the existence not only of death but torture, from those who, in Theology, refuse to believe what they cannot understand. It is a fact that

All nature ravins—tooth and claw.

We all know the usual explanations afforded of such phenomina—the attempts made to reconcile them with *our ideas* of beneficence. But the mystery remains inexplicable. The wise course, apparently, is, to accept the facts as they stand and to wait for the explanation. If we cannot explain or understand these smaller matters, we may surely wait for a perfect understanding of much which, as matters of faith, we are required to hold however much they may be *above* (not contrary to) human reason.—*Id.*

CHINA.

FRANCE IN THE EAST.

We cannot foresee what line of policy the French nation intends to pursue with reference to the aggressive Rebel movement in China. There is not a shadow of doubt that France intends to plant her foot in China, and she is only waiting for a fair pretext to demand some eligible slice of territory. When the China Trade was little more than a name, the Roman Catholic Missionary was intriguing in the "Middle Empire," drawing, surveying upon the sly, teaching Arithmetic, Astronomy, and kow-towing in the Emperor's palace. Were we residing in France, to what field should we go in order to obtain the most minute and accurate information respecting China ? We should hunt in vain among the Rothschilds of the Bourse ; and if the vast libraries told us anything, it would be news at second hand, drawn from one source—the religious houses of France. The French Missionary movement in China is a political institution, and the influence which the Jesuit Priest possesses in averting the heavy penalties of Chinese law when it affects the Chinese convert, is sufficient proof of the fact, one would imagine, to convince the most sceptical politician.

The conquest of Cochin China is nothing more than a stepping-stone to future power in the East, and an army may be collected there at any moment, available for service anywhere. Singapore is singularly undefended, and a strong European regiment should be sent there without delay, in conjunction with a Battery of Artillery. The fortifications of Singapore and the sandy rampart constructed by some young lady on Brighton beach are equally effective, and the number of guns mounted upon them is a perfect matter of indifference, when you lack the men to work them. We are doing our best to reduce our military force in India, and in proportion as affairs look black near home, our colonial possessions will be left to their own devices Self-preservation is a law of nature, and because, we knew that to be armed in time was to be well armed, we were the first to raise our voice in favour of the Volunteer movement in Victoria.

What prompted us to acquire at any cost the opposite territory of Kowlong ?—what prompted us, when we retained Tien-tsin and the Taku forts, to evacuate the island of Chusan, the key of the open ports in the North, with such unseemly hurry ? There may be more attractive ports, and far better adapted for the requirements of commerce than Ningpo, but we should greatly prefer Ningpo under the Rebel rule than Ningpo as a French Colony. As far as numbers go, the French fleet beats us in China, and the French troops bear about the same proportion to our own. That little attention is paid to such important matters as these renders them not a whit less important. We trust that the *Times* will raise its powerful voice, and that the public opinion of the Colony to which we now give expression, and the private reports which must be circulated in another official channel, will tend to undeceive those who labour under the idea that our position in China is quite as satisfactory as they would fain imagine. Hongkong, though an island, is by no means incapable of military defence, and a few batteries on either side only are requisite to make the place quite as impregnable as Portsmouth. With ships guarding the outlets of this land-locked harbour, it would be impossible to starve us out by cutting off our supplies. If the waste land on the Victoria Peak were sold at a cheap rate it would be studded with market-gardens ; even in an elevation of 1700 feet above the sea level there is a perceptible difference in the temperature, and European plants would flourish there which lead a sickly existence in the plains.

While keeping an eye on the movements of France in the East, the encroachments of Russia must not be lost sight of for a moment. It is but lately that, by dint of political power backed up by money, a Tartar province was annexed to Asian Russia, and there is no doubt but that the late *contre-temps* at Japan will only increase the desire to plant in that fertile island a Russian Colony.—*China Mail, February* 27.

CAPE.

TRAVELLERS IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

Mr. Arthur C. Polson and Mr. George H. Polson, two gentlemen who left Cape Town about seven months since to explore in the interior of Africa, returned by the *Prince Edward* on Sunday. Since they left they have been in company with Mr. Thomas Baines, the Zambezi traveller, Mr. Chapman, Mr. C. Bell, and, indeed, a number of other travellers. Mr. Baines they left at Amral's Kraal the chief Namaqua of that part of the country. This is about half way to Lake Ngami. Mr. Baines was quite well and in great spirits, although he, as well as the others, had great difficulties to contend with, owing to serious losses in cattle from lung-sickness. He left Amral's Kraal about four months ago. Mr. Chapman was ahead of Mr. Baines, but his cattle were dying so fast from lung-sickness that he had resolved to wait at some watering place between Amral's Kraal and Lake Ngami until the arrival of his brother with fresh supplies of stock and provisions. His provisions were nearly all used up when Mr. Polson last saw him. Mr. C. Bell is with Mr. H. Chapman, on his way to join Mr. James Chapman. Mr. Palgrave is in Ovampoland, and has had some sport, but has not been so successful in securing ivory as Mr. F. Green has been. Mr. Green is said to have shot, with his brother's help, four wagon loads of ivory.

Mr. Green, a short time since, met with a very sad accident, which was attended with disastrous results to some of his party. The party consisted of Mr. Frederick Green, two servants (Bonfield and Smith) and a female. Whilst crossing a large river in a boat the party were attacked by wounded sea cows. The boat was immediately capsized and stove in, and the entire party were thrown into the river, which literally swarmed with crocodiles. The servants swam for shore, which one reached safely, the other (Bonfield) was eaten up by the alligators. The boat floated keel upwards, and Mr. Green who succeeded in getting hold of the woman, endeavoured to save her by getting on to the bottom of the boat. He had hardly reached it when he was dragged under, the woman clinging around his neck. Mr. Green never expected to rise again ; but while under water he felt the woman suddenly dragged away from him, no doubt by one of the many crocodiles surrounding them, and never saw her more. Again floating, Mr. Green made for the shore, and was at length rescued by some Damaras. Smith, the servant who was saved had a narrow escape ; and poor Bonfield was within a few yards of the shore when he was seized and carried away.

Mr. Green searched the river for a whole week without being able to find either of the bodies, so that there is little doubt that they were eaten by alligators. It was owing to no want of exertion upon the part of this brave man to save the woman and his servants that they were lost. He risked his own life on their account. He was in the water three hours, swimming about, hoping to get hold of them. All this time he had a tremendous belt of bullets round his waist. One would think this man bore a charmed life. Men get killed all around him, sometimes are a prey to wild beasts, and at others are drowned or swallowed by alligators, he swims in their midst, and escapes.

Mr. Cator, about six weeks since, was quite well in Ovampoland—to the southward of Mr. Green.

Mr. Baines, we are informed has sent down some very fine sketches of scenery.—*Cape Argus, Dec.* 31.

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Indian Press.

INCOME TAX ABUSES.

(*From the Athenæum and Statesman, March* 14.)

There is, perhaps, no law so objectionable in principle and so oppressive in practice, but what it may made worse than its framers intended, by the carelessness or mismanagement of those who administer it.—This truth finds constant exemplification here, in the case of the working of the Income Tax Act, which would be obnoxious enough to all of us under the most favorable circumstances, but is rendered doubly so by the vexatious application of it. The Commissioners charged with the latter, are, we believe, generally desirous of making the load sit as easily as may be on the sore shoulders which bear it; but if so, their efforts frequently fail of success, either through their own misfortune, or more probably through the harshness and heedlessness of their subordinate officials, who do not seem equally to perceive the duty of "doing their spiriting gently," with the least amount of damage to parties against whom they run, when rounding awkward corners. Unpleasant collisions are doubtless inevitable, in the levying of a Tax so unpopular, but that is only an additional reason for using great discretion, if on the ground of policy alone, so as to "temper the wind to the shorn lambs." Mr. Wilson's inquisitiorial measure would have been much less hateful to the Public than it is, had due care been shewn in the enforcement of it. Complaints, apparently well-founded, are rife at Madras, and popular discontent gains strength accordingly.

It is a pity that our Tax-gatherers have not taken a lesson from the learned Professions, as to the best mode of discharging a disagreeable duty. When a Lawyer has to deal with a client in a dilemma, he makes the best of its bad features, and gets him out of it as well as possible; when a Physician requires to administer nauseous drugs to a patient, he disguises their flavour as far as he can, by introducing palatable ingredients into his prescriptions; and when disease compels recourse to severe Surgery, the operator deadens the physical senses of the subject under his knife, by the use of Anæsthetics. Why should not the functions of the Income-Tax Officers have been performed in the same benevolent spirit, as far as circumstances would admit? A little more of the *suaviter in modo*, imparted to their sharp practice, would have been better for all parties concerned. There has been too much of the *fortiter in re*.

We have an instance of the kind before us now, the particulars of which are given in a letter addressed to us by the sufferer, who has likewise placed at our disposal various documents connected with it; which satisfy us that gross negligence is attributable to some party or parties in the Commissioners' Office.—It is by no means clear, moreover, that the Heads of the department are blameless in the affair, since they appear to have viewed it very lightly; judging by their own Memoranda.

The facts of the case are mainly condensed in the following extract from our humble correspondent's letter, which will suffice without its context:—

"After the introduction of the Income Tax, a Schedule was sent by the Commissioners and the same was filled in and returned by me, and again only late a Return, dated 11th November 1861, was also sent from the Office, assessing Tax on my salary to the amount of Rs. 7-3-0 per annum. At the expiration of the two first quarters, a Bill was presented for payment. I lost no time, and paid in person at the Office the sum of Rs. 4-3-0, to the Cash-keeper, and subsequently the Bill for the two last quarters to the Income Tax Peon, on the 24th September last; long before the Return alluded to was forwarded to me, tho' I had at the beginning filled in and returned the Schedule received from the Commissioners for Rs. 8-6; but alas! to my surprise, another Bill for the four quarters or rather a full year ending 1st August 1861 for Rs. 7-3-0 was presented for payment, after my having settled this demand by an overpayment of Rs. 1-3-0; and which I explained to the bearer of the Bill, showing him meanwhile the Bill in my possession, paid by me for the two last quarters. And again, to my very great annoyance, only a few days after, a warrant of distress signed by the Collector of the Income Tax Office was attached on my property; upon receiving which I appealed by letter to that Gentleman, as well as the Commissioners, and explained the impropriety of such evil proceeding."

The accompanying official papers (or copies of them) quite bear out these statements. There is no dispute whatever, about the commission of the alleged culpable mistake. Returns had been duly filled up and sent in, money paid, and receipts given. On the strength of which facts, the aggrieved person addressed the Collector of Income Tax, under date the 4th Ultimo, expressing his surprise at the fresh demand, and begging the favor of an explanation; which was seemingly not vouchsafed by the gentleman in question.

On the 6th of the same month, the complainant laid his case before the Special Commissioner, R. S. Ellis, Esq., with remarks on the hardness of it into which we need not now enter, because every one must acknowledge that he had been illused; *very* much so, in short, if, as he declares, the demand was reiterated with a threat of the execution of the Warrant, after he had protested against the validity of claim on him.—Mr. Ellis, we are glad to see, at once took the notice of the appeal made to him, and the Secretary to the Income Tax Commissioners was the same day instructed to answer the Petitioner to this effect:—"If the Petitioner will present his receipts or send them to the office, any error that has arisen can be at once corrected." Whether this prompt reply came from the special Commissioner only, or from the whole body, does not seem evident, nor is the point material. So far as it went, it was courteous and satisfactory, to an extent much greater than that condescended to by inferior officials. But the upshot of the matter, as it effects the superiors of the department, does not content us. They have not, we think, tendered sufficient reparation for an injustice and affront offered in this instance, which is too probably but an example of habitual loose practice, highly irritating to the people taxed in the way most distasteful to them, and therefore the least politic on the part of Government, when strained; no matter what its theoretical recommendations may be; if they would raise money without adding superfluous fuel to that smouldering fire of discontent and suspicion, which may blaze up at any moment when opportunity presents itself. The unwelcome impost which frets the mind of the Native population, by pouring acid into the wound created by it, might be greatly mollified as to its action, if nothing of irritating influence were used, and if the provocation now prevailing, and deprecated by us, as no less offensive than impolitic, were avoided. The Income Tax should be rendered as palatable as possible to the community, instead of being made doubly obnoxious by the misuse of the powers of those who levy it.

COTTON HAND-BOOK TO THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(*From the Athenæum and Statesman, March* 15.)

The Hand-Book to the Cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency, is now completed, and in a day or two will be in the hands of the Madras public. We reserve all comments for a future day, but give prominent insertion to the following extracts, which will explain the character of the subject-matter, and exhibit the results at which the compiler has arrived. The nature and extent of the subject are thus indicated:—

"The early efforts of the East India Company for the extension and improvement of the Cotton culture in India, are chiefly interesting in an antiquarian point of view. Accordingly they occupy but a very small portion of the present volume. The bulk of the work consists of a detail of facts and opinions elicited during the experiments which were carried out in this Presidency, between the years 1841 and 1853, partly by practical American Planters, and partly by the eminent scientific botanist Dr. Wight, who throughout the greater part of these twelve years held the post of Superintendent. After a few preliminaries, the Experimental Farms were fairly established in this Presidency in 1841, during the Governorship of Lord Elphinstone; and the cultivation of American Cotton, and employment of American saw gins, were carried on during four years by three Planters and an Engineer, under the superintendence of Dr. Wight in the district of Coimbatore. At the expiration of that period, that is in 1845 when the Marquis of Tweeddale was Governor, some modifications were made in the experiment. One of the Planters died, and the two others were transferred to Bombay; but another Planter named Finnie, who had been originally deputed to Bengal, was engaged for four years longer by the Madras Government. Instead however of joining Dr. Wight at Coimbatore, Mr. Finnie was located in Tinnevelly. Thus another period of four years passed away, extending from 1845 to 1849, during which Mr. Finnie was engaged in Tinnevelly and Dr. Wight in Coimbatore. But towards the end of this second period, a serious disagreement broke out between Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie. About the same time, the Marquis of Tweeddale was succeeded by Sir Henry Pottinger. The new Governor seems to have been thoroughly dissatisfied with the progress of the Cotton experiment; and in 1849, Dr. Wight's Farm at Coimbatore was suddenly ordered to be given up, and Mr. Finnie was informed that the term for which he had been engaged was nearly over, and that when over, his services would be no longer required. The same year however, the Court of Directors sent out a despatch approving of the steps taken with reference to Mr. Finnie, but directing the Madras Government to reinstate Dr. Wight in his position as Superintendent of the Cotton experiment. Thus a third period of four years passed away; at the expiration of which in 1853, the experiment was finally brought to a close. Dr. Weight retired from the service and returned to Europe and the Government withdrew from all direct attempts to promote the cultivation of American Cotton, or to extend the use of foreign machinery in this Presidency.

"From the foregoing particulars, it will be seen that the narrative of the Cotton experiments naturally separates itself into six chapters. The first chapter comprises a description of the field of operations, and a review of the objects sought. The second chapter comprises a brief review of the early experiments which had been undertaken in reference to the subject; and a narrative of the agricultural proceedings of Dr. Wight and his three Planters in the Cotton Farms in Coimbatore, during the four years extending from 1841 to 1845. The third chapter comprises the narrative of Dr. Wight's proceedings alone in Coimbatore from 1845 to 1849. The fourth chapter comprises the narrative of Mr. Finnie's proceedings in Tinnevelly during the same period. The fifth chapter comprises a review of the discussion between Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie, a brief narrative of the circumstances which led to the stoppage of the experiment by Sir Henry Pottinger's Government, and the renewal of the experiment by the Court of Directors; together with the last proceedings of Dr. Wight down to his final retirement in 1853. The sixth and last chapter is devoted to a short sketch of the present condition of the Cotton culture in the Madras Presidency.

"Having thus mapped out the subject, it may be as well to indicate the specialities of the several chapters. On the matter of the first chapter nothing need be said, as it is purely of an introductory character. The second and third chapters, which comprise a narrative of Dr. Wight's experimental culture in Coimbatore, will be found chiefly useful as exhibiting the results of Dr. Wight's scientific experiences respecting the adaptability of the American plant to the climate and soil of India. The fourth chapter, comprising the story of Mr. Finnie's proceedings in Tinnevelly, will be found useful in a totally different way; namely, as exhibiting the experiences of a practical man, both as regards the relative conditions of Cotton cultivation and trade in America and India, and the nature of the difficulties in the way of introducing into the Madras Presidency the general culture of American Cotton, and the general employment of American machinery. The fifth chapter is a gathering of results, which are illustrated by the discussions between Dr. Wight and Mr. Finnie, the proceedings of Sir Henry Pottinger's Government, and the decisions of the Court of Directors. The last chapter, and the appendices, are chiefly important as bringing down the general results to the present day."

The following paras indicate the results at which the compiler has arrived?

"*Conclusion: general results.*—Before bringing the present Hand-book to a close, it seems expected that the compiler should offer some opinion on the results of the experiments that have been in the way of improving the Cotton staple in this country. In the preparation of the foregoing work, he has considered himself more in the light of a literary mechanic, condensing and arranging the subject-matter in such a form as would render the facts most digestible to the general reader, rather than as possessing any special knowledge of Cotton beyond what might be required in the prosecution of his task. But still the analysis and comparison of facts naturally leads to certain convictions, and those convictions, may perhaps be recorded with advantage."

"*Four General Conclusions.*—Four general conclusions appear to have been established, viz:—

1st, American Cotton can be grown, but the profit is questionable.

2nd, Indian Cotton may be improved, but only to a degree.

3rd, American Cotton must always command a higher price than Indian.

4th, The demand for Indian Cotton must always depend on the supply of American"

"These four conclusions may be considered in order.

1st. American Cotton can be grown, but the profit is questionable.—The fact that American Cotton can be grown in the Madras Presidency has been sufficiently proved by the numerous experiments that had been recorded; but the produce, though of good quality, has been very variable and disappointing as regards quantity. The question of profit, however, is a totally different one. Mr. David Lees produced much fine Cotton in Tinnevelly, but at a great pecuniary sacrifice. Captain Lawford again endeavoured to prove, that the cultivation of foreign Cotton would prove as profitable to the Ryot as that of any grain, even on the more highly rented lands that are under an artificial system of irrigation. But the Ryots would not be convinced. Setting grain out of the question, the Ryot has hitherto found it more safe and profitable to grow Indigenous Cotton than to grow New Orleans Cotton. The cultivation of the Indigenous article is cheap and simple. The picking and separation of the staple from the seed costs literally nothing, for both operations are performed by hands which would be otherwise idle. The crop is tolerable certain, the staple clothes the family, the seed feeds the cattle, and the residue finds a ready market on the spot. On the other hand, American Cotton is a speculation. The cultivation is more difficult, the separation of the staple from the seed is more expensive, the crop is uncertain, the staple not in use amongst Native spinners, the seed popularly supposed to be unfit for cattle, and the market doubtful and distant. High prices on the spot would extend the cultivation of Indian Cotton, and perhaps promote the cultivation of American Cotton; but this is a question for the consideration, not of Government, but of the merchant and manufacturer.

"*2nd. Indian Cotton may be improved, but only to a degree.*—This influence, though it amounts to a conviction, is not so distinctly proved as the previous proposition. It has been stated that at one time the Cotton of India was of finer quality than it is in the present day. This may be readily believed. In the olden time when Indian manufactured goods were in large demand, the Native manufacturers purchased the raw material upon the spot, and the prices varied according to quality. Thus the profit of the grower depended upon the quality of the wool, and more attention was naturally paid to the cultivation of the plant and cleanliness of the staple. Up to this point, and by means of a similar stimulus, the Indigenous Cotton may be improved in the present day, but no further. As a recent writer in a London paper has remarked, the Indigenous Cotton is the product of an Indian soil and climate, just as New Orleans is the product of an American soil and climate. The same writer also states that New Orleans Cotton grown in India has a tendency to degenerate, and to approximate year by year to the Indigenous article. To this it may be added that the Bourbon Cotton of the present day can scarcely be of the same quality as it was forty years ago, when "Hughes' Tinnevelly Cotton" was quoted at high prices in the Liverpool market. Indeed it might be inferred that the crop is more or less precarious in proportion to the difference between the exotic plant and the Indigenous article. Accordingly it seems to be very nearly proved, that whilst an improved quality of the Indigenous Cotton can be produced with profit to the Ryot by a little more care in the selection of seed, in the cultivation of the plant, and in the cleanliness of the staple,—the soil, and climate of Southern India will never produce a reliable and permanent crop of Cotton equal to the New Orleans variety.

"*3rd. American Cotton must always command a higher price than Indian.*—This conclusion is already proved by what has been stated in support of the previous proposition. New Orleans Cotton is undoubtedly better than any which has yet been produced in India. A pound of New Orleans makes much more yarn, and from the length of the staple can be twisted much more rapidly into yarn than a pound of Indian Cotton. Thus a pound of New Orleans Cotton must always fetch more than a pound of Indian Cotton, because it furnishes a larger quantity and a better quality of wool.

"*4th. The demand for Indian Cotton must always depend upon the supply of American.*—This conclusion may also be inferred from the previous propositions. The manufacturer will always prefer new Orleans to Indian Cotton; and Indian will only be purchased when New Orleans is scarce and too highly priced. The position of Indian Cotton in the English market is thus strictly a subsidiary one: and its utility to the manufacturer is more in the way of keeping down the price of New Orleans than of being actually employed in the manufacture of goods. The tendency of New Orleans to rise in price is checked by the importation of Indian Cotton; and whenever the disparity of price is such that the same money's worth of Indian staple will make more money's worth of yarn than New Orleans, then the Indian will be largely in demand. The improvement of communications in India, and the large increase of Cotton cultivation of India, will probably render the Indian Cotton better and cheaper; but until this Cotton can be laid down in Liverpool at such a price, and in such quantities as to render the culture of American Cotton a loss to the Planter, the American will always hold its own, and the demand for Indian will depend upon the supply of American. Manchester looks to India for Cotton, not to supply her looms, but to keep down the price of the New Orleans staple.

"*Political and commercial prospects of Indian Cotton.*—Upon this point, as on the others, the compiler merely expresses those convictions which have arisen in his mind during the prosecution of his present task. It is said that the moment the blockade of the Southern State is broken, the Indian Cotton will cease to be in demand. This may occur for a brief period, but is scarcely likely to be lasting. A panic may bring down the price of Indian Cotton to a minimum, but it is not so certain that the price of New Orleans will fall so low as to render the Indian quite a drug in the market. The Southern States have been so disorganized, and slavery has received such a blow, that we can scarcely expect that the American supply will be fully equal to the demand for a long time to come; and the weight of a national debt will probably be so heavy that, without any direct duty on the transit of Cotton, prices must be higher than, they have been hitherto. It is perhaps as well to bear these conditions in mind, inasmuch as it is greatly to be feared that the panic which may follow the opening of the Southern ports, will prove so disastrous to the Cotton cultivation in this country, as to undo all the good that has been effected by the recent stimulus to the Indian supply. With the expression of these convictions, the task of the compiler is brought to a close."

WHEAT A WEED.—It has long been suspected that the cereal grains are but cultivated examples of wild cereal grasses—that they were not created as corn, but that they have been improved by culture into their present condition. This supposition was confirmed by M. Fabre, of Adge, in the south of France, who, in 1838, sowed some grains of the *Ægilops ovata* a common cereal grass, and, by successive sowings in garden soil produced, in 1846, crops of real wheat as fine as any to be found in the neighbourhood. This experiment is now being carried on by the professor of geology and botany in the Royal Agricultural College, and the grass is gradually undergoing the same transformation into the true cereal grain.—*Once a Week.*

HOW MUCH MONEY THERE IS IN THE COUNTRY.—Under this heading the *Mechanics' Magazine* has an interesting article on the coinage of the British Empire; the figures, showing the number of silver coins in circulation, having been supplied by official documents, and by the evidence of Dr. Graham, F.R.S., Master of the Mint, before the Decimal Coinage Commissioners. It appears that, making allowances for the efflux of gold to the Continent, there are now in circulation in Great Britain one hundred millions of gold coins—sovereigns and half-sovereigns. The number of silver coins is as follows:—Crowns, 2,320,027; half-crowns, 37,516,343; florins, 10,000,000; shillings, 112,554,106; sixpences, 76,132,578; fourpences, 30,142,034; threepences, 7,572,437; total, 266,237,525 pieces of money. There are five hundred millions of pence, half-pence, and farthings doing duty among us.

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Portfolios and Machine Copying Books.
Blotting Pads.
Sketching Portfolios.
Blocks and Books.
Lockets and Charms with beautiful Microscopic Views.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings Studs in Masonic and other artistic designs too numerous to detail.
Coral Bells.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Silver Mugs separate in Case.
A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION. ENGLISH MADE SADDLERY RECEIVED EX "EARLY DAWN," FROM LONDON.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few sets of Plated and Covered Mounted Carriage and Gig or Dog Cart Harness, also a very few Gentlemen's light and small sizes real Hogskin's Hunting Saddles and Bridles, complete with requisites, together with a few pairs of Overland Trunks, with Patent Locks and Keys.

The above will be sold cheap to effect a quick sale, and any orders from Outstations will be executed with prompt attention.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Received by the Ship "Laurel."

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has received for Sale on Commission, from London, a few pairs of Double (or heavy plated) Plated Brougham, Phaeton, and Gig Lamps, with Sockets of the most approved sizes and newest pattern, and together with a few real highly finished and neatly painted Childrens' Single-seated Perambulators with Hoods.

Orders from Outstations shall be executed with prompt attention, accompanied with the usual remittance or reference in Bombay.

A Rifle Officer's Sword, nearly new, by Wilkinson, of Pall Mall.

An Infantry Officer's New Regulation Sword Belt with Plate, 19th Regiment N. I., quite new.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 20th March 1862.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

For Granting Assurances on Lives, Endowments, and Annuities.

Position and Progress of the Company.

The Accumulated Assets exceed	£650,000
The Subscribed Capital	500,000
The Paid-up Capital	145,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds	250,000
The Policy Claims and Bonuses Paid to Claimants exceed	£1,000,000

The new business is progressing at the rate of about £30,000 per annum.

INDIAN BRANCH.
BOMBAY.

Board of Management.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Malabar Hill.
James Hunter, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Robert Strong, Esq., (R. Strong & Co.,) Merchant.

Medical Officer.

DR. CORNELIUS C. MEAD.

Agents and Secretaries to the Branch Board.

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Position and Progress of the Indian Branch.

The Accumulated Assets exceeds	Rs. 19,40,000
The Annual Income from Premiums exceeds	,, 7,50,000

The Premiums.

THE circumstances under which the Premiums for India were computed are these:—

Under authority from the Court of Directors of the late Honorable East India Company, of date September, 1847, Mr. Nelson, the Actuary, was permitted to examine the records of the India House, with a view to his completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company were computed from the data thereby afforded, and from the subsequent practical experience of the Company. No other Life Assurance Company has enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life *with profits*, the rates *without profits* being about 10 per cent. less than the following.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and especially favorable for Military men.

Profits

Are divisible every three years, a proportion equal to Five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured, payable in Cash, added to the Policy, or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The next division will take place as at 31st December, 1861.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages:

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed;—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on Assurers reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed for payment of Premiums. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable. Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Polices may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on application being made to the Agents.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay July 1861.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON may be consulted at his Office on the Ground-floor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

HENRY WASHINGTON.

17th March, 1862.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SILK MERCERS, MILLINERS, FAMILY LINEN, CARPET, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, feel much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the constantly increasing patronage of the gentry of Bombay, and also of Outstations. They beg to draw attention more particularly to their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, at this time complete, in every respect, and amply stocked with the richest Goods, Ladies desirous of giving orders for Millinery or Dress-making, are attended to by a First Class London Milliner, who has a number of experienced workmen, sufficient to enable her to execute Wedding or Mourning orders on the shortest notice.

The whole of the upper part of the House is now devoted to the Ladies' Department, the tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting having been removed to the Ground Floor, to make room for the greatly increased stock of Millinery, &c.

Ladies who may be unable to call to make a selection may safely confide their orders to the Firm, and rely on their receiving the best attention and being carried out with good taste, and the latest style of fashion.

Messrs. W. and Co. cannot give a full list of their stock as such a list would fill all the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, they have every article, a Lady or Gentleman can require for Dress, and a variety of each article; they would, however, call attention to the following specialities in the Silk Department, every fancy Dress has been reduced, and Check-chine and other styles, usually sold at Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-8 are now Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-0.

Rich Flounced Robes, Rs. 125 for Rs. 75 a few reduced to Rs 50.

Light Colors, suitable for Dinner or Evening Dress.

Plain Lyon's Glace, in every new color including the new Green, Magenta, Solferino, Azuline, Mauve, Maise, Grey, Lavender, Sky, Eugenie, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Drab, Violet, &c., these glaces, are in demand for the new style of Dress.

Rice Antiques, striped. Rs. 5.

Ditto ditto plain colors, same as Lyon's Glaces.

Rich White Glace, Watered Silk, Moire Antique; also Flounced Robes, and the new Brocaded Festoon Robe, and the new French narrow stripe Watered Silk for Weddings.

Black Silks, plain Gross de Naples, Glace Radzimere and Barathea, Gross Royale, and the Unrivalled "Crystalize."

Every color in Sarsnets, Silk Serges, Velvets and Plushes.

In the Miscellaneous Dress Department will be found the greatest variety of materials, including the richest Goods made in Grenadine, Mousseline-de-soie at greatly reduced prices; also Foulard Silks, very wide, 15 yards for Rs. 38.

Transparent Silk and Wool Checks, &c., Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Rich Chene ditto, Satin Stripe, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

Mottled Mohairs, 10 annas per yard.

Checked ditto, new colors 12 as. to Rs. 1-4 per yard.

Chene and Broche ditto, Rs. 1-0 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Black, White, and Fancy Grenadines, Rs. 1-12 per yard usually sold at Rs. 2-12.

All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze, French Bareges Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced, Rs. 6 to Rs. 20; Warm Dresses for Ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color; the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs Alpacas, Norwich Lustres, plain figured Check Striped and Cross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Bareges, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new colors; striped, checked, trail, spot, cluster, and every possible style, from 8as. to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, fast colors; best Printed Cambrics 8as. to 12as; and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

The new Grenadine Shawl, all Silk, without fringe, Rs. 18-8, all new colors.

Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace

Colored Llama Long Shawls, beaded and Silk traced, Rs. 28.

Grenadine ditto, Magenta stripes, Rs. 28.

Barege Striped, bound with Silk, Rs. 28.

Do. Black, ditto from Rs. 28.

Long Wool Shawls, plain colors, Clans, Shepherd and Fancy Plaids, Rs. 15 to 40.

Paisley and French Long Shawls, Imitation of Cashmere.

New Silk Mantles.

Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.

The Paletot Amazon, half fitting to the Waist; wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 35.

The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

The new Arab Burnous at Rs. 22-8, will be found useful and Ladylike.

New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

The Garibaldi Shirt, is found to be indispensable, by Ladies going home, made in warm material; in thin Cashmere, and other textures; it is rapidly becoming a general favorite.

The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

BONNETS AND HATS.

New Paris Bonnets, in Grape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order.

White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

Beatrice, Empress, Tudor, Egerton, the favorite Cleopatra, and other shapes in Straw Hats.

Ladies' Ventilated Riding Hats, in Felt, new shapes, for protection from the sun. The above trimmed in any style; two modes of trimming, are special favorites.

Boys' and Girls' Hats, all the new shapes in Felt, Crinoline, and Straw.

An immense variety of the newest and best French Flowers, Head Dresses and Bouquets for evening wear, also Bridal Wreaths—all colors in Ostrich and other Feathers.

New Skeleton Crinolines, 20 to 40 springs every spring warranted.

Invisible, Braid, and Chenille Hair Nets.

Princess, and Scarboro Rolls for the Hair.

French Fans, suitable for presents Rs. 4-8 to 30.

Trimmings of every description.

Quilted Ribbons, all shades and widths; every width and color in Bonnet and Dress; trimming Ribbons.

FAMILY MOURNING.
Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

In the Domestic Department, will be found a large variety of Velvet Pile, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, new Druggets suitable for Bedrooms, first rate in style, of thick Felt, and impervious to damp, intended for the monsoon, Carriage, Couch, and Hearth Rugs, some magnificent Medallion Centre Carpets, English and French Furniture Chintzs of the first quality, and newest styles; Muslin, Leno, and Lace Window Curtains, 6 cord, Extra Twist, Mosquito Net, 3 yards wide; Cotton and Linen Sheetings, every width; Witney Blankets, from 1 yard to 3½ yards long; Toilet Covers all sizes; Table Covers, in superfine cloth and Velvet, Table Linen; D'Oyly's Napkins, Tray Cloths, Slips, and Table Cloths from 1½ yard to 9 yards long; also Damask by the yard, in pieces long enough for 200 persons; Union Damask for Couches, etc.

All Wool ditto, wide and narrow, all colors.

Flannels, wide and narrow, all colors.

Stout and fine Irish Linens from 12 as.

Watson and Co.'s Pure Longecloths, warranted free from any dressing, 40 yards Rs. 12-8.

Every description of Muslin, plain checked, striped or figured for Dresses, Linings, or any other purpose.

An entirely new stock of Hosiery bleached expressly for India, warranted not to spot, in Cotton,—Balbriggan, Thread Silk, etc.

Ladies Merino Under Vests and Dresses.

Childrens' Under Vests all sizes.

Ladies,' Gentlemen's and Childrens' Gloves in Kid, Doeskin, Silk, Thread, Cloth, etc.

A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

"SOMETHING NEW."

Kiss me quick, Wood Violet, and every favorite Perfume of the day.

Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes, from the most celebrated Paris makers, at prices usually charged in Bombay for inferior Goods, viz. Kid Morocco and Prunella Shoes Rs. 2-8. per pair.

Boots from Rs. 2-8. to Rs. 8-8.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Bracelets	from Rs. 60 to 600.
Rings	,, ,, 10 to 300.
Necklets	,, ,, 30 to 250.
Ladies' Chains	,, ,, 50 to 300.
Albert do.	,, ,, 40 to 200.

Solitaires, Studs, Sleeve Links, Pins, Charms of the newest character; Lockets, Pencil Cases, Ear-rings, Silver Cups and Mugs, Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon; an immense variety of the newest Goods in every branch of this Department. Discount 10 per cent. for *Cash* purchases in Jewellery.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

Jewellers, Silk Mercers Hosiers, Glovers, Milliners, Family Linen and General Warehousemen, Hatters, Outfitters, Civil Military and Naval Tailors.

The Emperor's Reconnoitring Binocular Glass,

WHICH is justly esteemed the most perfect BINOCULAR that has been produced. Each sight-glass consists of *Three Lenses*, and each object-glass of *Three Lenses also*; consequently, there are *Twelve Lenses* contained in each BINOCULAR, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Russian Leather. The Focus is regulated by a screw adjustment, and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each BINOCULAR is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

Price for Cash only Rs. eighty (80.)

THE EMPEROR'S RECONNOITRING BINOCULAR GLASS received its name from the following circumstances:—

On the late occasion of a grand review, held near Paris, of upwards of 60,000 French Troops, Monsieur Bardou, a Celebrated Optician, presented the Emperor Napoleon III. with what he (Monsieur Bardou) deemed to be a "perfect Binocular." It was used by the Emperor during the review, and as a proof of the approval it met with, the Emperor ordered a very large number to be manufactured, and each Field Officer to be presented with one.

THE EMPEROR'S RECONNOITRING BINOCULARS imported by HERBERT & Co., are Manufactured by Monsieur Bardou, and are, in every feature, exactly similar to those furnished to the Emperor and his Field Officers.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, No. 1, Church Gate Street, COLLARD AND COLLARD'S PIANO FORTES.—The undersigned have the utmost gratification in announcing the safe arrival per *Morayshire*, of a few of the above Instruments. They consist of.

SOLID Mahogany square Semi Grand Piano Fortes, 6¾ Octaves, Patent Repeater action, Transverse strings, Raised Top, Fret Work, Carved Legs, Metal Pin Block, Double Bars, in every way suited to the Indian climate and country.

A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each of these superb and in every way desirable Instruments.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Sole Dealers in these Instruments.

L. PERRETT.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER, No. 20, Medow Street, has just received a new and splended assortment of London and Geneva made GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLRY of superior quality, and the latest fashion, consisting of Rings, Broaches, Bracelets, Watch Chains, &c.; &c.; also an Invoice of MUSICAL BOXES, of various description and size.

The London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks (covered by Protecting Policies at the London Insurance Companies) by the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s Steamers, either belonging to, or chartered by them, from Bombay to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta; Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Woosung; the Australian Ports, and per Overland Route, to Southampton and Constantinople.

For rates of premium and all other information, apply as under:—

Bombay	THOMAS BLACK.	Agents P. and O. S. N. Company.
Calcutta	T. H. TRONSON.	
Madras	R. FRANCK.	
Ceylon	F. BAYLEY.	
Singapore	S. J. G. JELLICOE.	
Hongkong	M. FISCHER.	
Shanghai	W. R. DALZIEL.	

(Signed) JAMES HARTLEY & Co.,
London.

N. B.—The Policies of this Company effectually cover the risk of fire on all goods insured to London during the transit by Rail from Southamptuo.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000

FIRE Premiums	for	year 1856	£151,73
Do.	do.	1857	175,00
Do.	do	1858	196,14
Do.	do.	1859	228,31

RESERVED FUND, £140,850

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE nsured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information egarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st November 1860.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

FOR FIRE INSURANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
Deputy Chairman.—Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon, & Co.)
Anselmo de Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. D. Arroyave & Co.)
Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell, & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock, & Co.)
Edw. Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, and Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson, & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell & Sons.)
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq. (Messrs. Klockmann and Fesser.)
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Peter P. Ralli, Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
John Henry William Schröder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H Schröder & Co.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes, Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young, & Co.)

(*With power to add to their number.*)

Manager.
GEORGE HENRY WHYTING.

Sub-Manager.
WILLIAM JAMES HAYES.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.

Brass Column and Heading Rules.

2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.

Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

THOSE PERSONS who are desirous of sowing Egyptian Cotton Seed during the approaching season are requested to apply (without delay) to the undersigned, for the quantity they are likely to require in order that a sufficient supply may be obtained from Egypt. The Seed will be ready for distribution in March.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Honorary Agents, Cotton Supply Association.

Bombay, 14th January 1862.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegent remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; And sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee and Kotree.

Indian Domestic Economy, and Receipt Book;

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Househola Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

Du Barry's Delicious Health Restoring, Revalenta Arabica Food.

RESTORES PERFECT DIGESTION, strong nerves, sound lungs, healthy liver, refreshing sleep, and functional regularity to the most disordered or enfeebled, without Medicine, Purging, or Expense; removing, speedily and effectually, indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, hæmorrhoids, liver complaint, flatulency, diarrhœa, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, scarlatina and other fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, influenza, whooping-cough, diphtheria, measles, Gastric and other Fevers, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heart-burn, headache, debility, dropsy, dispondency, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, scrofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, etc., atrophy or wasting away of the body in old and young.

Avoid Pills and Medicines; they invariably aggravate and perpetuate diseases; their annoyance, disappointment and expense may be saved, and all Doctor's and Apothecary's Bills avoided, by using Du Barry's Food, which, at a few pence per day, saves 50 times its cost in Physic, Cod liver oil, and all other remedies.

Certificate No. 36,418. We find it the safest remedy, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S. Dr. Harvey: Dr. Wurzer; Dr. Shorland; Dr. Campbell.

We extract a few out of many thousand cures:

Cure No. 1,771. Lord Stuart de Decies of many years' dyspepsia. Cure No. 49,832. Mr. Maria Jolly, of Lynn Norfolk, of fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatuleney, spasms, sickness, and vomiting. Cure No. 47,121. Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies. Cure No. 54, 816. The Rev. James T. Campbell, Fakenham, Norfolk, of indigestion, and torpidity of the liver. Cure No. 46,270. James Roberts, Esq., of Frimley, Surrey, of 30 years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, partial deafness.

Packed in Bottles, with full Instructions: 1lb. and 2lb.

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Sole Agent.

ROSSELET & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, beg to inform that they have removed from No. 14, to No. 3, Medow Street, above Mrs. Hern, Milliner, near Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes. For particulars, apply to

RUSTOMJEE RUTTONJEE.

Old Theatre, Fort.

CHESSON & WOODHALL,

28, Medow Street.

PERIODICALS.

OPEN TO SUBSCRIPTION FOR 1862.

⁂ *No name registered unless Subscription is paid in advance.*

The Quarterly Review	Rs. 16	8
The Edinburgh Review	16	8
The New Quarterly Review	7	8
Colburn's New Monthly Magazine	24	8
Blackwood's Magazine (No. Jan.)	22	8
Bentley's Miscellany	24	8
Fraser's Magazine	24	8
Once a Week	10	0
Sunday at Home	4	12
All the Year Round	8	8
Family Friend	5	8
Family Herald	5	8
Chambers's Journal	6	8
The Lamp (Roman Catholic)	4	8
Boy's Own Magazine	2	4
Macmillan's Magazine	10	0
Royal Monthly Army List	14	8
Routledge's Illustrated Natural History	10	0
Temple Bar	10	8
Cornhill Magazine	10	8
Sharpe's London Magazine	10	0
The Sixpenny Magazine	5	8
The Christian Treasury	4	12
Notes and Queries	18	0
The World of Fashion	10	0
London and Paris Magazine of Fashion	10	0
London Society (New Periodical)	10	0
Mysteries of the Court of London	5	8
St. James's Magazine	10	0
The Welcome Guest	3	4
The London Journal	5	8
The Leisure Hour	4	12
The Half-penny Gazette	3	4
The British Workman	1	8
The Band of Hope Review	1	4

28 Medow Street, CHESSON & WOODHALL.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS FOR 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.—The Acts of the Legislative Council of India of 1860. With abstracts and index. By W. THEOBALD, Esq., Barrister Supreme Court.—Price Rs. 11½.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW BOOKS.—RECEIVED YESTERDAY Per "*Jeddo.*"

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Dombey and Son. By Charles Dickens	5	12
Christian Thought and Work: a series of morning meditations on passages of Scripture. By W. L. Alexander, D. D., Edinburgh	3	12
Private Diary of Richard, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G., 3 vols	21	0
Leaves from the Diary of a Law Clerk. By "Waters."	0	12
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Neville on Hydraulic Formula. 2nd Edition	12	0
Infantry, Field Exercise. New Edn. Jan. 1862.	0	12
Diet of European Soldiers in India, &c. &c. By A. E. T. Longhurst, H. M. 13th L. I.	2	4
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Ranking's Abstract of Medical Science, vol. 34, ditto	4	12
The Family Friend. July—December 1861	2	0
Chamber's Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, vol. 3	13	
——— Journal, vol. 16, July—Dec. 1861	3	8
Illustrated London News, vol. 39 ditto	13	8
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Cornhill Magazine, vol. 4, ditto	5	12
Sunday at Home, 1861	4	8
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London Journal, vol. 34, ditto	3	8
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Prairie Flower: Adventures on the Indian border. By G. Aimard	2	12
Thirty-Three Years in Tasmania and Victoria. By G. T. Lloyd	6	8

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NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of DUBASHES carried on by EDULJEE SORABJEE, SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE, and SORABJEE EDULJEE, under the name and style of EDULJEE SORABJEE DUBASH and Co. from the 7th day of May 1857 has been dissolved on the 30th day of April 1861, and from that day the business of the said firm has been carried on by SORABJEE EDULJEE alone on his own account. I the undermentioned partner, thereon have no connection whatever with that party from the said date. Persons having any intercourse with the said SORABJEE EDULJEE are hereby warned, that the business carried on by him, has no connection with me, and whoever will deal with him in any way, they will do so at their own risk.

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Bombay, 7th March 1862.

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A FRESH batch of the following Articles, from DUKE and Sons, has just been received:—

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⁂ The above may be seen at the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Colaba. Prices may be ascertained at the Fort Office, 27, Apollo Street.

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AN EXCELLENT SQUARE PIANO FORTE by *Broadwood and Sons.* The Instrument is nearly new and will be sold at a reasonable price, the owner being about to leave the Presidency. For particulars apply to

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ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

SALE OF MUNJEET.

On MONDAY the 24th inst., at 3 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near the Town Custom House, on account and risk of Hurry Shamjee, the first purchaser, by order of Abdool Ruzick Serazee.

113 Bags Munjeet.

Also at the same time on account of whom it may concern.

10 Bags damaged Munjeet.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

250 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
350 ,, ,, Longcloth.
500 ,, ,, Madapollams.
280 ,, ,, Jacconets.
100 ,, White Longcloth.
2 Cases T. R. Handkerchiefs.
12 Bales Mule and Water Twist.
5 Cases French Foolscap.
2 ,, ,, ,, Pink.
1 ,, ,, Letter Paper.
1 ,, ,, Note. ,,
3 ,, Millinery.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE, BROUGHAM, &c.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his house, Grant Road, near the Theatre, the household furniture, &c. of a gentleman proceeding to England, comprising Dining, Drawing Room, and Toilet Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Dining, Drawing Room and Easy Chairs with and without arms, Cupboards, Clothes and Gown presses, Wash hand Tables, Side Board, Screens, a very handsomely Carved large sized Blackwood four-post Bedstead, Camp and Childrens' ditto, sets of Silver Spoons and Forks, plated ditto, Glass and Queensware, beautiful Engravings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Hanging and Pedestal Argand Lamps, a very superior large sized Slate Bagatelle Table with India Rubber Cushions complete, a good grand Square German Piano, a large Musical Box, with triangle and drum accompaniment, a large drawing room Model Rosewood Harmonium by Alexander, with fifteen stops, a pair of large Elaborately Carved Ebony Easy Chairs, a very richly worked Lady's Writing Table, China Camphorwood Chests of Drawers, brass bound fitted with Bramah locks of better than the usual quality.

China Camphorwood Trunks, Couch, a very handsome Regetta prize Cup, of pure Silver, a quantity of Photographic Kit, consisting of Cameras, Lenses, &c. &c., a Revolver in case, a number of entertaining and instructive Books, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A strong serviceable one Horse Brougham.

A strong Chesnut Draught Horse, Harness, Saddles, &c. &c.

N. B.—The property will be on view on and after the 23rd instant.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 22nd March 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, Superior White and Colored Flannel, a few Crates of Earthenware, consisting of Plates, Dishes, Bowls, 1 Church Organ, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome Chesnut Arab Horse, 14-2, broken to Harness and Saddle.

A Flea bitten Grey Arab Saddle Horse.

An Aden Cow and Calf, one Persian Goat and any other Carriages and Horses offering.

One second hand Office Pallanquin.

One Carriage with a pair of Kattiawar Bay Fast Trotting Galloways.

One English-built Cab Buggy with a Bay Arab Horse and Silver Mounted Harness.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., on the Premises of the late *Telegraph & Courier* Office, in Medow Street, a Second hand good Stanhope Printing Press.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN RAMPART ROW, FORT, ADJOINING THE INDIAN NAVY CLUB.

On MONDAY the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, at the above residence, the Household property, plate, Plated Glass and Queen's ware, &c. of a Gentleman leaving the house (owing to the same undergoing repairs), the same consists of a Set of Glass Ware, Quart and Pint Decanters, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, a Set of Silver Spoons and Forks, Plated Egg and Cruett Stands, Tea Set, Walters, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Bread Basket and Butter Pot, Blackwood Carved Furniture, such as Dining, Circular and other Tables, Arm and Easy Chairs, Couches, Sideboard, Chiffoniers, Screens, Tea Poys, Bedstead, Presses, Dressing and Washing Table, a Rosewood Cottage Piano, Dispense articles and Cooking Utensils, Wines, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

An Office Brougham with Horse and Harness.

A Riding Horse and a couple of Gents Saddles.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of Sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., ON MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY the 10th April next, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Carriages and Horses, &c., of the Reverend F. J. SPRING.

AT 1 P. M.

A four-seated open Carriage, with a pair of good going Bay Arab Horses and Harness, and a Kurrachee Cow.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view from MONDAY the 7th proximo.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

NOTICE.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th day of March, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will offer for sale by Public Auction on the premises, in one lot, by direction of the Mortgagees, all that valuable property situate without the Fort, on Cowasjee Pattell's Tank Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-nine feet and nine inches in length, and fifteen feet, and nine inches in breadth, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2212, and bounded as follows, on the East by the house of Atmaram Moroba, on the West by the house of Bappoo Eswant, on the North by a sweeper's passage, and on the South by a public road called Cowasjee Pattell's Tank Road.

For information as to conditions of sale and otherwise apply to Mr. CHARLES LEGGATT, the Mortgagee's Solicitor.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT TARDEO, OPPOSITE THE THROSTLE MILL COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Tardeo, the valuable Household Property, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, &c., of H. G. Briggs, Esq., The same comprises Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Rich Cut Glass Ware, Single and three Light Table Candlesticks, Two and Three Light Lustres, Engravings by Landseer, Ansdells, and others, Velvet Pile Carpet, Dining, Drawing, Sitting, Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture of elegantly Carved Blackwood, such as Couches, Sofas, Chiffoniers, a four-post Large Bedstead with horse hair Matrasses, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A Brougham for one or two horses, and a Saddle Horse.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Monday the 24th instant.

SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION OF PLAIN AND COLORED ENGRAVINGS, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a collection of Choice Engravings both Colored and Plain in handsome gilt frames.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Millinery just landed consisting of Fancy Hand Fans with Mirrors, Feathers, Bonnets, Mantles, Stays, Silk Socks and Stockings, Lady's and Gentleman's Neck Ties, Head Dresses, Scarfs, &c.

SALE OF SPRUCE DEALS.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Godown of Messrs. Remington & Co., Fort, about 2,000 Spruce Deals.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd March 1862.

Printed and published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM BULLOCK at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS:—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11 Clements Lane Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. & W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers Rue De Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.